

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd August 1884.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	700	
2	"Tripurá Vártavaha"	Comillah	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....	15th August 1884.
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	18th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	15th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	16th ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	625	12th ditto.
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	12th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	11th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	425	17th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	15th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	247	16th ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	13th ditto.
19	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore	500	14th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	8th ditto.
23	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta	850	18th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	15th ditto.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	8th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	14th ditto.
30	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	500	17th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	20th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	18th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	16th ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....	14th ditto.
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	18th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta	3,000	
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	18th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	450	
41	"Samvád Prabhákár"	Ditto	225	15th to 21st August 1884.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	16th to 21st ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	14th to 22nd ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	15th to 17th, 20th & 21st August 1884.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	16th to 18th & 20th to 22nd ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	16th August 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	14th and 21st August 1884.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	18th August 1884.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	16th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	15th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	250	2nd August 1884.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	5th ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	116	31st July 1884.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	
62	"Taraka"	Midnapore	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Pauna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th August, says that the Russian Bear is thirsting for India's blood ; so there is much to fear. The English are thinking of averting

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 12th, 1884.

Russia.

a Russian invasion in three different ways. First, by occupying Afghanistan ; second, by bribing the Amir ; third, by settling the boundary question. The occupation of Afghanistan will make the Afghans the enemies of England, which will be involved in a quarrel with the Afghans. Bribing the Amir is of no avail, for he is not popular with the Afghans, and unless the Afghans are for the English, it is no use bribing their Chief. The delimitation of the Afghan frontier would be infructuous, for a sandbank cannot break the force of a torrent. So, according to the writer, the best way of preventing Russian invasion is to trust the natives who are really loyal, and would never like to change the wooden yoke of England for the iron yoke of Russia. Those whose ancestors have bled for acquiring the Indian Empire for the English would gladly sacrifice their lives to defeat the attempts of Russia to snatch it away from them. The people of India are not ungrateful. They will not forget the benefits conferred on them by English rule. But if the English consider them as enemies, they will not be able to help them, even though they may wish to do so.

2. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 12th August, in continuation of a former article condemning Lord Wellesley's policy towards Native Princes, says that the Peshwa

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 12th, 1884.

Lord Wellesley and Native Princes.

Raghoba Rao paved the way for the downfall of the Mahratta power by seeking, after he had been defeated by Holkar, the protection of Lord Wellesley. Lord Wellesley availed himself of this opportunity to carry out his schemes. He introduced his favourite Subsidiary System in the dominions of the Peshwa. By that system English soldiers were kept in the dominions of the Peshwa at his expense. The districts ceded by him adorned and strengthened the Bombay Presidency. But the worst feature of this alliance of the Peshwa with the English was that he promised that he would always remain friendly to them, and that he would not hold any communication with Native Princes, far less remain on friendly terms with them, or join his strength with theirs. After converting the Peshwa into a tool in this manner, Lord Wellesley proposed to every Prince that they should consent to the introduction of the Subsidiary System in their States. Scindhia, Holkar, Guikwar, and the Ruler of the Berars proudly refused to consent to the introduction of the system. The opportunity which Wellesley had been long seeking for now presented itself. The refusal of the Native Princes afforded a pretext for the declaration of war against them. Wellesley informed Pitt of this. Pitt congratulated him on his success. The Maharattas were defeated at Assaye and Wargawn. Ahmednagar was besieged. General Lake, after gaining victory in the battles of Aligurh and Laswari, became master of Delhi and Agra. The result of the latter success was very great. From this time Shah Alum became a dependent upon the English. Scindhia was the first to enter into a treaty with the English. The Subsidiary System was introduced into the chief Mahratta State. The English became masters of all the provinces north of the Jumna. Six thousand soldiers of the Company maintained by Scindhia were kept in his dominions for his ruin. The Raja of the Berars was compelled to make peace with the English by ceding Orissa to them and the Berars to the Nizam. Wellesley has injured the English in seek to benefit them. In order to become a favourite of the Prime Minister, he extended British possessions in India against the order of the Court of Directors. He did not introduce a single measure for the benefit of Indians. The Subsidiary System and the system of keeping residents in the Courts of Native Princes

which he introduced will hand down not only his name, but that of the English nation also, to eternal infamy. Wellesley is the worst specimen of a heartless Governor.

UCHIT VAKTA
Aug. 16th, 1884.

3. The *Uchit Vakta*, of the 16th August, says that English papers which are the organs of Government and of the Anglo-Indian community are very hard upon native papers. The former take up whatever any one of them says against a Native Prince and raise a huge outcry. The *Pioneer* abuses Holkar; the *Englishman* abuses the Government of Cashmere. The long and short of these things is that the Anglo-Indians seek the ruin of the Native Princes. They preach annexation of their States with a view of furthering the interests of their own countrymen. The writer says that the Government is to a great extent responsible for the mis-government of the Native States, for the Residents interfere so much with their internal administration that the Princes find it impossible to take any steps towards securing good government. The writer is of opinion that the Princes should be allowed to act freely without interference, and their detractors should be punished by the Government of India.

The Native Princes.

4. The *Sádháraní*, of the 17th August, thus compares British rule with Mahomedan rule—Accounts of oppressions under Mahomedan rule in India are found in all histories written by Englishmen. Still English writers cannot help speaking of the good actions of Mussulmans here and there in their books. No harm will be done if these are compiled from histories written by Englishmen and compared with the principles upon which British rule in India is conducted. Many things are clearly understood when contrasted against one another—

SADHARANI,
Aug. 17th, 1884.

British rule compared with Mahomedan rule.

Mahomedan rule.

Mussulman rulers appointed all persons to high offices without having any regard to race distinction. Rajah Todur Mul was the Chief Finance Minister of Akbar, and Beerbal, Mansingh, and other natives were his Chief Generals. Rajah Raghunath was a Minister and Jaisingh a General of Aurangzebe, Bikramjit and Rajah Bheem Shah were his chief support; Ratan Chand acted as the Chief Minister of the Emperor Ferokser.

Jahangir prohibited the use of wine in his dominions. By his orders the use of even tobacco was forbidden. Though commerce suffered on account of these orders he did not attempt to injure his subjects.

Shah Jehan died after leaving in his treasury 24 crores of rupees. Yet he did not oppress his subjects by the imposition of new taxes.

British rule.

Under British rule Mahdab Rao, Dinkar Rao, Sashia Shastri, and Nilambar have to spend their life in Indore, Travancore, Baroda, and Kashmir. They can find no place under the English Government.

Under British rule, thanks to the outstill system, to say nothing of the use of tobacco, there is prevalence of drinking everywhere.

God omniscient only knows how many crores of cash balance are left in the Exchequer of the English Government. Every time on the occasion of preparing the budget the poor people are saddled with this and that tax in order that the deficit may be met.

The Emperor Akbar satisfied at the heroism and skill in using arms displayed by Isha Khan of Khijirpore conferred upon him the title of "Masnad-i-Ali." Ferok Ser satisfied at the heroism and skill in using arms shewn by Sitaram Roy of Jessore honoured him with the title of "Rajah."

At the time of Nawabs Sayestha Khan and Shujauddin rice sold at eight maunds per rupee.

At the time of the Emperor Akbar the people themselves went at the time of paying revenue with gold and silver coins and in clean clothes to the appointed place.

English historians say that Nawab Shirajudoulah was very wicked and tyrannical. During his rule it was difficult for the people to preserve their lives and properties. We place this picture which has been drawn by English painters on one side, and place the pictures which are always present before our mind's eye on the other side.

Nawab Shirajudoulah would consider the lives of his subjects trifling things. He was surely a single person.

It was difficult for women to save their honour. Many lost their lives owing to the Nawab's outrage upon them.

Now look at another picture of the time of Shiraj.

At the time of the dethronement of Shirajudoulah, Raja Mohunlal was General and Governor of Purneah, Roy Durlabh was Treasurer, Raja Ram Naryan was Governor of Patna, and Raja Ram Sing Governor of Midnapore. Raja Raj Bullabh was the naib of Dacca.

5. The *Samaya*, of the 18th August, says that gradually the faith in British justice is dying out. A man is declared guilty, but the English do not

vouchsafe him any answer when asked for the proof of his guilt. No one can enter into the machinations of the Foreign Department which really rules the Native States through the Residents. The *Pioneer* which is distinguished for its anti-native sentiments is the organ of the Foreign Department. Justice should be upheld at all hazards. In the case of the Maharaja Holkar justice should be done, and not refused for the sake of Colonel Durand. The natives cannot expect justice at the hands of the English. Those that do injustice should know that all trials do not end here. The machinations of the Foreign Department and of the Residents are of no avail before the tribunal of the Almighty. One who encourages oppression must be overtaken by ruin. If the firm foundation of the British Empire in India is ever shaken, that result will be brought about through encouraging injustice.

Under British rule to say nothing of wielding arms, men are punished according to the glorious Arms Act if they keep a blunt sword at home for preventing the mischief done by dogs and jackals.

Under British rule even 20 seers of rice cannot be obtained for a rupee.

Under British rule to say nothing of people appearing in clean clothes to pay taxes, they find considerable difficulty even in getting food. They cannot conceive of gold coins even in imagination.

It has become a habit with brutal Englishmen to shoot at Indians under the alleged impression that the objects shot at are beasts. Who has counted how many they are in number?

Now Nawabs like Webb and Francis are making their appearance.

Nobody knows where the descendants of these persons are. There are no Rajas now in Vishnupore, Kishnagore, Rajnagar, Purneah, and Patna. Rajas are now found only in the Gazette.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

6. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 18th August, makes the following observations upon the rumours that are coming from Afghanistan:—Many rumours are arriving

Rumours about Russian advance.

from the other side of Afghanistan. Russians are trying to advance towards Herat and Sarakhs. Rumours say that there is a probability of their advancing towards Kashmir also. We do not rely upon rumours. What is the meaning of the rumours that are being heard on every side? Government should see that doubts are removed from the peoples' minds. The arrangements for the sending of a few officers and a small number of soldiers to Western Afghanistan for settling the boundaries have given rise to these rumours. If soldiers are sent, provisions also will be necessarily sent. For this reason perhaps Commissariat officers have been ordered to be in readiness for starting. Be that as it may, Government should inform the people of the real state of affairs.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

7. The same paper complains of the absence of any mention of India in the Queen's speech on the occasion of the recent prorogation of Parliament. It is a matter of deep regret that the country for possessing which the Queen of England is called Empress has not been mentioned in her speech. The Queen has perhaps made a gift of her Indian zemindari to her Anglo-Indian children!

India not mentioned in the Queen's speech.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

8. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 18th August, observes that Russians are laughing at the British Government for what they consider its timidity in sending the Delimitation Commission through Persia and not through Afghanistan, although it boasts of its paramount influence in the latter country.

Russia and the Delimitation Commission.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 8th, 1884.

9. The *Pratikar*, of the 8th August, has received alarming news from various parts of the district of Moorshedabad regarding the state of the crops. The writer is of opinion that unless there be good showers of rain within the course of a few weeks, it would be necessary for Government to undertake relief work for the benefit of the poorer classes.

Apprehension of famine.

PRATIKAR.

10. The same paper says that the success of Mr. Loken Palit in the Civil Service Examination does not shew that there is no necessity for raising the standard of age in the Civil Service Examination. There are few parents of Bengal who can afford to give so good an education to their children as has been given to Mr. Loken Palit by his father.

The standard of age in the Civil Service.

PRATIKAR.

11. The same paper criticises the three arguments advanced by the *Statesman* newspaper against the Tenancy Bill. The first argument of the *Statesman* is that the measure was not demanded by any section of the people, in reply to which the writer asks what measure was ever demanded by the people of India. The second argument is, the passing of the Bill will revolutionize the relation between landlords and tenants, and that it will increase litigation. The writer says that every measure must necessarily involve some change in the existing relations of things. The third objection to the Bill is that there is a difference of opinion regarding the Bill and several sections of it amongst the officers of Government. The writer says that no law has ever yet been passed in this country about which there has not been a serious difference of opinion.

The *Statesman* on the Tenancy Bill.

PRATIKAR.

12. A correspondent of the same paper says that there are two rival *hats* at Kotchandpore and at Saleemanpore belonging to two different zemindars. The *hats* are held on lands which are close to each other, but on different days of the

Oppressions of the police.

week. The rates levied by the zemindar of Kotchandpore being very heavy, some of the dealers removed their concerns to the *hat* at Salemanpore, and from that time both *hats* began to be held on the same day. The Deputy Magistrate of Jhenida visited the place when on tour, and ordered that the *hats* should not be held on the same day. The matter dropped there. Next time, however, when he came there on tour he ordered that the promoters of both these *hats* should be made special constables. The writer says this is a great hardship to many honest people. Many quiet and inoffensive gentlemen who had nothing to do with the *hats* have been made to wear the uniform of constables.

13. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 11th August, contains an article headed

CHARU VARTA,
Aug. 11th, 1884.

India is doomed to be miserable.

"India is under a curse of Providence." The Editor remarks that India is doomed to be miserable. The Government of the country passed from the hands of the East India Company into those of the Queen, but what have the people gained by the measure? What have they gained by the liberal proclamation of the Queen? A selfish and tortuous policy is mortifying the Indians. India is under a curse; why otherwise do great and liberal-minded rulers assume a different aspect as soon as they land in India? Lord Ripon has conferred upon the people of India the benefits of many liberal measures, but before his work is fully done Lord Kimberley, who is opposed to the raising of the limit of age in the Civil Service, is announced as the next Viceroy. This news has caused great uneasiness.

14. The same paper dwells upon the miserable condition of prisoners

CHARU VARTA.

Bengal jails.

in the jails of Bengal. They are required to do excessive work, but are given insufficient diet.

15. The same paper complains that ever since the Dacca students'

CHARU VARTA,

The students and Judges.

case and the unfortunate resolution recorded by Mr. Thompson thereon, the authorities have commenced to harass the students. It was expected that the reference to the subject in Parliament would prevent a recurrence of cases of oppression on students. But it is disappointing to find that the number of such cases is on the increase.

16. A correspondent of the same paper refers to disputes between the process-serving peons and the nazir of the Munsif's court at Jamalpore in Mymensingh.

CHARU VARTA.

The Jamalpore Munsifi.

17. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 12th August, referring to the decision

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 12th, 1884.

The High Court and Mr. Webb's case.

of the High Court in the case of Mr. Webb, says that the wise Judges of the High Court have disbelieved the evidence against the accused. It was possible to disbelieve the evidence given by the deceased coolie woman's husband and one male and one female coolie. But it should be remembered that Mr. Macleod who tried the case in the first instance could not disbelieve the evidence, though favourably disposed towards the accused. Mr. Johnson, the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, requested the High Court to enhance the sentence passed upon Mr. Webb, because he thoroughly believed the evidence. The people have been thunderstruck at the decision of the High Court. Men are asking one another what the decision would have been if Mr. Webb had been a Bengali and the coolie woman an Englishwoman. Blessed is Mr. Johnson! He has upheld the honour of justice. Is there no means of informing the Empress of India of this dreadful outrage? Cannot this subject be discussed in Parliament? Will not Mr. O'Donnell draw the attention of the House of Commons to this occurrence?

BHARAT MIHIB,
Aug. 12th, 1884.

18. The same paper asks now that Baboo Kristodas Pal is dead, who will save the Calcutta Municipality from the danger which threatens it? The Lieutenant-

The wretched condition of India.

Governor, knowing the present time to be the most suitable for his purposes, has laid the axe at the root of self-government by attacking the Calcutta Municipality. Mr. Thompson has attacked not the few Commissioners alone, but all the people. The prospect of the country is very gloomy at present. Year after year dreadful famine is visiting the country with its constant attendant, the plague. Russians are advancing towards Herat. The disorders in Egypt are not an end, and war is inevitable in the Soudan. There is no knowing with how many new taxes starving Indians will be saddled. How will poor Indians who find it difficult to keep body and soul together pay these new taxes? Who will bear further military expenditure? The few soldiers who are the boast of India will be sent to fight in the Soudan. They will have perhaps to fight with the enemy first, consequently few of them will return. Russia is sure to invade India now or a few years hence. Who will then defend the country? India, which was the mother of heroes, lost her heroic children at the time of the mutiny. Natives oppressed by Englishmen cannot obtain justice since the sad fate of the Ilbert Bill. Innocent students are being oppressed. The transportation of the inhabitants of Salem has taken away the breath of the people. Holkar and the Maharaja of Kashmir are in a perilous situation. There is no knowing whether they will be able to extricate themselves from it. The writer exhorts Indians to think of their perilous situation and not to depend upon others for the improvement of their present miserable condition, but to help themselves. They should put an end to early marriage as well as improvident marriages, which are the causes of their degeneracy, of the death of India's noble sons in the prime of life, and of famine and plague.

BHARAT MIHIB.

19. The same paper says that of the nine persons who were accused by Bejoy Raghab Cheri of giving false evidence seven have been found guilty and

The Salem prisoners.

punished. Two of these persons have admitted that they had given false evidence only at the instigation of the police. One learns upon reading the decision of Mr. Parker, who tried the prisoners, that a person who makes himself or a class that makes itself obnoxious to the local officials is sure to suffer much. Why the respectable Hindus of Salem should continue to rot in the Andamans after these disclosures is a mystery. The Sessions Judge has distinctly said in his decision that the conspiracy for being implicated in which these men were transported is imaginary. In reply to a memorial praying for the release of the Salem prisoners, which was presented to Lord Ripon on the occasion of his visit to Madras, he said that as these men had been punished after trial, he could not release them by the exercise of special prerogative, unless some special event occurred. This reply of Lord Ripon plainly indicated that he would release the Salem prisoners if any event demonstrated their innocence. The decision of Mr. Parker, says the writer, is such an event. The writer hopes that Lord Ripon will now release the Salem prisoners.

BHARAT MIHIB.

20. The same paper says that a German of the name of Adam Rozen, who has been staying on a boat ever since his arrival in Mymensingh as Inspector

Assault upon a native by a European.

of the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway, has been accused by one Kalu Sekh of maltreating him. The complainant says that he went to the sahib's boat in search of employment. The sahib was not in the boat when he went there. Upon coming to the boat the sahib ordered him to row. Upon his refusal to do that, the sahib beat and kicked him. He was also fastened to the boat and beat with a musket. One of his teeth has been

broken in consequence of this beating. Mr. Rozen's case came on for hearing before Baboo Jogendro Nath Vidyabushan, the junior local Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Rozen said that though he was a German he has acquired by long residence in British dominions a British domicile, and on that ground objected to be tried by the native Deputy Magistrate. But he could not prove that he had acquired a British domicile. He has taken two weeks' time for the purpose of producing evidence on this point.

21. A correspondent of the same paper says that the peons of the court of the Munsif of Sherpore do not respect any body. Parties have to suffer loss on account of their delay in serving summonses.

BHARAT MIHIE,
Aug. 12th, 1884.

22. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th August, says that some of the officers have made a marvellous discovery, namely, that the students of Bengal like those of Russia belong to the Nihilist sect. The writer congratulates the lean and pale students of Bengal on their having inspired fear in the breasts of Englishmen, whom neither the Sikhs nor the Pathans could daunt.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 12th, 1884.

23. *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 13th August, says that Bengalis are naturally weak, and they are more so in early youth. They suffer much in the days of their student life. They are harassed by the police, by the Principal of the College, and also by the Lieutenant-Governor. The officials have been seized with a mania of harassing students. There were students' cases at Dacca, at Chittagong, and at Berhampur. The case of the Kishnagore students is still *sub-judice*. The students of Kustea are in trouble. The lives of students are beset with dangers on all sides. The Ruler of Bengal is afraid of a revolt of students. Their disobedience is to be punished with 200 stripes with the cane. Their clapping of hands is to be construed as the use of criminal force. They are to be prosecuted even for making water in the vicinity of the Magistrate's bungalow.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Aug. 13th, 1884.

24. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 14th August, says that the Penal Code punishes rape with transportation, and adultery with imprisonment for five years. But in Mr. Webb's case rape has been punished with a fine of Rs. 100 only! Is there so great a difference between the white and the black? Would not the screams of outraged innocence pierce the heart of the distant Viceroy? Will the wicked Webb of Koklamukh go off with impunity. The natives should set up a tremendous agitation from one end of India to the other to avenge the wrongs inflicted on the coolie woman by Mr. Webb. The evidence plainly shews that Mr. Webb is guilty of rape, if not of murder. And why not of murder? Every one of the witnesses deposes that the coolie girl fell ill on account of the outrages committed on her by Mr. Webb.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Aug. 14th, 1884.

25. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 14th August, says that the English complain of the mis-government of the Natives States, but they are themselves doing all sorts of injustice to their own subjects. In Mr. Webb's case the Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley Districts sent up the case to the High Court, for he thought the punishment inflicted on Mr. Webb was inadequate. There was no doubt in his mind that the crime was proved. But the Judges of the High Court declared that the crime was not proved. They were referred to to say onething, but they said another. A native woman is killed and her ravisher is let off with a slight fine!

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 14th, 1884.

26. The *Shakti*, of the 14th August, is surprised to find that the educated classes do not raise their voices on behalf of the oppressed ryots of Bengal.

SHAKTI,
Aug. 14th, 1884.

The zemindars are blinded by self-interest; so it is expected that they will urge that there is no necessity for the enactment of the Tenancy Bill. The writer is of opinion that no other measure is so important as this Bill, and unless the rent question is properly settled, it will end in a great commotion. The prospects of both zemindars and ryots would be very gloomy if the question was not settled once for all. The *Statesman* objects to the Bill on the ground that it was not demanded by the ryots. The writer says, there is a great difference between the state of things in Bengal and in England. In England the public opinion is shaped into law, but in Bengal there is no public opinion. The ryots do not know how to demand the enactment of any measure, so this argument of the *Statesman* falls to the ground. The zemindars argue that it would be dangerous to introduce Western ideas to regulate the relation between landlords and tenants, and to frame the Tenancy Bill on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act. But this argument has no value, for the permanent settlement itself is a Western idea, which has regulated the relations between landlords and tenants for nearly a century.

SHAKTI,
Aug. 14th, 1884.

27. The same paper says that the want of enterprising spirit among Bengalis is the principal reason of the degeneracy of Bengal. Bengalis do not like to embark in any enterprise which requires energy and perseverance. If they can secure service, they will like dogs fill their belly and coax their superior officers. There is no doubt that if they really wanted to follow any independent profession they would get as much as they get by service. The door of service will be closed against them. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that Bengalis should not be employed in Behar. There may be another order that they should be deemed ineligible to service under the State. What would they do if such a contingency happened?

The cause of Bengal's degeneracy.

SHAKTI.

28. The same paper observes that too much of anything is bad. Too much oppression has brought the country on the verge of anarchy. The students have become an eyesore to some Englishmen. Mr. Thompson is a tool in the hands of designing men. When the students appeared to him to be impertinent, orders were issued to have them whipped. The writer says that the natives have become very much like American slaves. The English are treating the natives just as they please. One Englishman ruptures the spleen of a native, another shoots natives mistaking them for beasts of prey. Some Englishmen who in their own country cannot get their bread even as porters become Nabobs in this country. They never shrink from committing murder, rape, and other heinous crimes. If they are brought before the court for trial, their countrymen collect subscriptions for them. The Judge is threatened with being an outcast if he punishes the guilty, and so he decides the case in favour of his countryman.

29. The same paper hears from the *Indian Mirror* that Government in order to reduce expenditure has resolved upon discharging some of the old employes of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The poor creatures will not even get pension though they have served for 23 or 24 years.

The officers of Eastern Bengal Railway.

SHAKTI.

30. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has won the heart of the natives by his attempt to introduce self-government in this country. But he is opposed by the civilians. They wish that natives should ever remain infants in all matters relating to politics. They do not like that the natives should exercise any power independently of them. Recently the masque of a provincial Governor has been thrown off. He always pretended to be a friend of self-government. But he is a real enemy of that measure. He has been induced either by Messrs. Payne and Cunningham, or by the dictates of

Self-government.

SHAKTI.

his narrow mind to fasten unjust blame on the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, and appoint a Commission to exercise some of their functions. The writer is glad to notice that the Commissioners have protested against the action of Mr. Thompson.

31. The *Alok*, of the 14th August, says, an empire goes to ruin for the fault of its ruler. According to Hindu

The English Government.

Alok,
Aug. 14th, 1884.

ideas the king's sins are the cause of all sorts of calamities, such as excessive rain, drought, &c. The writer is not sure whether the king's shortcomings bring on all these, but he is sure that they do cause various sufferings to the people. But in India it is not the Queen's fault, but that of her representatives, which causes sufferings to the natives. The cries and groans of the people do not reach the ears of Her Majesty. The officers conspire to silence them. But the attempt at silencing will not succeed. They may stop the mouths of the people. But the All-seeing Being cannot be deceived. The Empress may not hear, but the Great Being will hear the cries and groans of the oppressed millions. The vain-glorious English cannot deny the existence of God, for only the other day they expelled an atheist from Parliament. Alas! the English are at the present moment committing those very oppressions to put a stop to which they have been called to take over charge of the Government of Bengal. The spirit of Serajuddowla hovers over the land, and says that he was the sole ruler of Bengal; its sole oppressor. But hundreds among those who were called to dethrone him are committing the very acts for which he was deprived of his kingdom. To escape from the hands of one, the natives have placed themselves in the hands of hundreds of oppressors. Mr. Webb commits outrages on an innocent coolie girl—outrages, the mere mention of which makes the hair stand on its end. But the case is not properly tried. The Judge disbelieved the evidence given against his countryman. How can people forget such injustice? How can the world pardon such instances of injustice? Mr. Webb commits outrages on a coolie girl and kills her. He is proved not guilty. He complains of the hostile criticisms of Bengali papers, and orders are immediately issued to have them prosecuted. There is no such injustice in the Kingdom of Heaven. The English have power over life and death, and no more; but the English can do nothing to the man who dedicates his life for obtaining justice. He who cares not for his life, cares not for the power of the English. The writer is not afraid of imprisonment or of death. He will not forget the benignity of the Queen's rule at the bluster of Anglo-Indians. He can lick the dust of Her Majesty's foot, but he does not care for Anglo-Indians. When one innocent man is punished, the person who inflicts the punishment may think that he will overawe others by the act, but he disregards the fact that it kindles the wrath of hundreds. Mr. Webb escapes punishment after outraging an innocent woman. Mr. Francis escapes punishment after killing another. A khalasi at the Hooghly Bridge comes by his death, and no attempt is made to enquire into the matter. The boys of schools are being harassed in every part of the province. What does all this shew? The officers from the highest to the lowest have determined to put down the natives. If any one always assumes a threatening attitude towards another, that another is sure to assume the same attitude towards him. If he has not the power to cope with him, he will entertain strong feelings of hatred against him. The writer entreates the Empress to say whether these oppressions have been authorized by her. If they are not so, he would supplicate her to put an end to them. But if they have the sanction of her authority, the question will naturally present itself to the mind—when will the cup of iniquity be full?

MEDINI,
Aug. 14th, 1884.

32. A correspondent of the *Medini*, of the 14th August, says that Baboo Sripati Sarkar, a respectable gentleman of Katrabali, objected to sow indigo on his

land. He had brought a suit against a gomasta who was given to oppression. On the day appointed for the trial he was coming to Garbetta with a few men. As soon as they entered the jungle at Mangalapota, the party was set upon by a body of *Nagdis*. They captured Sripati and brought him to the indigo factory at Amragura. The European manager was then busy in entertaining the Joint-Magistrate, who had accepted his hospitality. The *Nagdis* could not approach him, but by the advice of the native amla of the factory they gave Sripati a sound beating and sent him away. Baboo Sripati could not bring a case against the *Nagdis* for want of evidence.

MEDINI.

33. The same paper is glad to notice that Baboo Bisvesvara has dismissed an amin for taking bribes. The man was hauled up before a criminal

A case of bribery at Midnapore.

court; but the Magistrate of the district did not like to take the trouble of prosecuting him. His solid head could not devise any means to get the man punished. He can exercise the inventive powers of his brain for protecting his subordinates and for abusing the native papers.

MEDINI.

34. The same paper notices the quarrel between the Calcutta Municipality and Mr. Thompson, and remarks that Mr. Thompson has shewn his weakness by insulting the Commissioners. The writer says, Mr. Thompson is cowardly, hypocritical, and foolish. But by condemning the Commissioners for their alleged negligence he has shewn his weakness more than anything else. The Commissioners seem not to be daunted. The reply they have sent to Government is calm and dignified, and full of sound argument; but if His Honor does not come to his senses even after this, it would be a serious matter. There will be a tremendous agitation, and Mr. Thompson will have to give up the idea of continuing long in possession of Belvedere.

MEDINI.

35. The same paper condemns the judgment of the High Court in Mr. Webb's case, and remarks that Mr. Norris is doing his best to bring discredit upon the High Court. The writer approves the action of the *Sanjivani* newspaper in publishing the papers of the case, and condemns his countrymen for their want of manliness in not trying to procure the dismissal of Justice Norris and Mr. Thompson. If they do not try to average themselves even after this, when are they to do so?

MEDINI.

36. The same paper has an article headed "Fie upon you! Are you gone mad?" We give a translation of the article below:—

An address to the natives.

"We are Englishmen, our skin is white: you are Bengalis, your skin is black. Though you count by tens of millions, and we are only a few thousands in number, and have to cross seven seas and thirteen rivers to come to your country, still we have enslaved you. We have made you the frogs of the well. We have tied you down with hard and heavy chains. We do not allow you to change your sides. You may be lions; you may be tigers; you may be influential; you may be respectable; you may be respected all over the world; but what avails all that? You are tied to our lotus feet. If we give you a handful of grains, you will eat. If we do not give, you will die of starvation. Do you not realise the liberality of our minds that even under such circumstances we, out of the kindness of our heart, give you a handful of eatable things? How ungrateful you are!!! Under such circumstances you proclaim at the top of your voice

that it was wrong to violate the chastity of Sukarmani, the cooli woman at Kokilamukh, by wrongfully confining her. How is it wrong? Sukarmani was disobedient and she has been deservedly punished for her disobedience. The foolish woman would not understand that I was an Englishman, fairer than her husband; that the removal of a thousand layers of his skin would not make him as white as myself, would not enable him to have the fair lustre of my person. He gets seven rupees per month. I spurn a hundred rupees with my foot and take no care of them. She has been deservedly punished. She considered her husband as a greater being. I have made an example of her in India. No other Hindu female will in future venture to be so impertinent. What would not take place in your country a hundred years before this? Do you not remember the history of brother Serajuddowla? He is living in heaven. His spirit is dancing this day in heaven. Had you ventured to characterise the trial in the High Court as a failure of justice in his presence, yourself and your family would have been buried in the same pit. Because we are kind-hearted, conscientious, therefore you say whatever you like. You arrogate too much to yourselves. Do you not remember the history of Warren Hastings. We belong to the same family. Do you not know Lord Dalhousie? Have you forgotten even Lord Lytton? He was here not long ago. He is still living at home. Mr. Norris, the same Mr. Norris who in the course of the year detained Surendra Nath in jail, the same incarnation of justice, the same gentleman of pure soul, has passed his final judgment in the case of Sukarmani. Why do you people of India make your voice hoarse by raising vain outcries. What good do you obtain by it? We will do what is in our mind. We have come from a distant country to your land after a journey of five to seven months, and are losing our health for trifling lucre. We have no fathers and no mothers in this country. If we brothers, elder and younger, do not sympathise with each other, are we to suffer hardships in a foreign country without friends? Are we to leave the body produced in the sacred land of England to rot in the hateful land of India? Your howls are intended for England. There too brothers of our own nation seated on the golden thrones are thinking day and night, abstaining from food and sleep for the preservation of our property, our honour, our family, and our character. Then why do you give yourself unnecessary trouble? You cannot do anything. Your hands and feet are tied down, what can you do? You can howl. Mere howls would not do. What the howlings of tens of millions of your countrymen cannot do a whisper of ours will do, not only that but thousand times more. Why these vain endeavours then? You will not understand these things though explained to you, and will not see these things with your eyes wide open. Fie upon you, are you gone mad?

37. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 15th August, asks how will the people save their lives after the declaration of the innocence of Mr. Webb, who was found

Mr. Webb's case.

guilty by an English Magistrate, by the High Court? How will they obtain justice after this? The faith of the people in the High Court is being shaken. A petition should be submitted to Lord Ripon praying him to do justice in the case of Mr. Webb. Means should also be adopted for the discussion of the subject in Parliament.

38. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 15th August, says that the fibres of a wild plant named *mugra* plant are tougher than

The *mugra* fibres.

jute or flax fibres. The females in Hindu households make various use of these fibres. The writer thinks they might be utilized for the purposes of manufactures, and hopes that the Agricultural Department will transplant the *mugra* from the jungle into the fields.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 15th, 1884.

ARYA DARPAN,
Aug. 15th, 1884.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Aug. 15th, 1884.

39. The *Education Gazette*, of the 15th August, hears that Lord Ripon has asked for the records of Mr. Webb's case. The writer believes that his Excellency will satisfy the demands of the public by making a careful enquiry.

PRAJABANDHU,
Aug. 15th, 1884.

40. The *Prajabandhu*, of the 15th August, says that the English are becoming more and more addicted to luxury. This is evidenced by their residence in the hills. When they first came to India they never thought of going to the hills. With the extension of the empire they have grown fond of luxury. The number of residents in the hills is increasing. But what is comfort to them is ruin to the poor native clerks. Agitation is going on everywhere to prevent the residence in the hills. If it succeed luxury among Englishmen will decrease, and their ruin will be averted to a certain extent.

PRAJABANDHU.

41. The same paper says that there are many intelligent, wealthy, and able men in Calcutta. If self-government be not successful in Calcutta, it will not be successful anywhere. The Calcutta Municipality is organized on the principle of self-government; so attempt is being made to discredit self-government in Calcutta. Dr. Payne and Justice Cunningham have presented a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, alleging that the sanitary condition of Calcutta is extremely bad. But it is a matter of great surprise that the natives whose cause Mr. Cunningham has championed are opposed to the measures adopted by His Honor on the receipt of the memorial. They are aware that axe is being laid at the root of self-government. They have memorialized the Viceroy on this subject, and the Commissioners have declined to co-operate with the Bengal Government. The writer is glad to notice this spirit of independence in the Commissioners. Mr. Thompson is opposed to self-government, and he thought that if he could discredit self-government at Calcutta it would be easy for him to discredit it everywhere else.

PRAJABANDHU.

42. A correspondent of the same paper says that the people of Bhadresvara have to pay taxes, but their roads are not at all looked after.

URDU GUIDE,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

43. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 16th August, approves the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in allotting the surplus of the rates levied under the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act for the purpose of widening the Chitpur-road. This is in accordance with the Act passed by Sir Ashley Eden on the subject.

URDU GUIDE.

44. The same paper condemns the practice of native merchants making holes in the cans of kerosine oil—a practice fraught with danger. The writer thinks that the special Municipal Overseer who looks after the quality of food-supply should be instructed to look after the storage of kerosine, and to put a stop to the practice above alluded to.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

45. The *Grāmavartā Prakāshikā*, of the 16th August, remarks that the Government of India has been for a long time professing to encourage native manufactures, but it purchases all its necessary stores in England. Is this the way it keeps its word?

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

46. The same paper hears that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has called for the records of Mr. Marriot's case. The writer thinks that His Honor wants to promote Mr. Marriot for his kicking a native.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

Mr. Webb's case.

47. The same paper learns that the Viceroy has called for the records of Mr. Webb's case.

48. The same paper complains that people are some times put to great inconvenience owing to the irregularities of the booking clerk of the Kumarkhali station.

The booking clerk of Kumarkhali.

The management of the Eastern Bengal Railway has been transferred to Government, but still these irregularities continue.

49. The same paper says that people should no longer remain silent.

People should no longer remain silent.

They will not be able to protect the honour of their females if they do not make a vigorous attempt to put a stop to the oppression committed by the wicked and the race prejudice of the Judges. Have they no life? Have they no moral courage to speak out their mind? Mr. Webb violates the chastity of a country woman. A similar case has been recently reported from the North-Western Provinces. But the natives make no effort to put a stop to such occurrences. These acts of oppression are growing rather too frequent. They have become intolerable indeed. The ruler who should protect the weak protects white skins, even from the worst crimes. So the people of India should not remain silent.

50. The same paper says that whatever the agriculturist earns is nearly exhausted in paying his rent and repaying his loans with interest. The rate of rent and

The necessity for agricultural banks.

the rate of interest are both inordinately high, and for that reason the agriculturist in this country suffer great hardships in spite of the large yield of their fields. The zemindar who pays his revenue punctually under the sunset law generally has recourse to the courts to realise his dues punctually from his ryots. The ryot who finds it difficult to pay rent is obliged to pay heavy costs in addition to his rent. So he cannot help borrowing at a high rate of interest. Under such circumstances, if Government can make arrangements for advancing money at a small rate of interest by establishing agricultural banks a large body of agriculturists can be saved from utter ruin.

51. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 16th August, says that the manner in which the English seem to be determined to rule India is such that the

The oppression of Englishmen.

country cannot possibly prosper under them. Anarchy is the sure consequence of such a rule. The English will never obtain reputation for good government, and history will bear evidence that the English were oppressive, one-sided, greedy, and wicked rulers of India.

52. After stating the facts of the Webb case, as disclosed in his trial, the *Bangabási*, of the 16th August, goes on to say:—Any man will shudder on whose

Mr. Webb's case.

mind this picture of sin will be engraved. Any man's body will burn in hatred and anger who will cast his looks upon the foul-smelling and devilish countenance of the sinner Webb. When we recall to our mind the melancholy face of the lordless even though lorded Sukurmani, when we recall to mind how Sukurmani sent forth from Webb's bedroom agonising cries of "O, mother, my belly is gone," and when the spectacle of the chaste wife coming to her husband next morning with her breast overflowing with streams of tears and her garments swathed in blood telling in a piteous voice with her hand pressed upon her aching stomach, "Budhan, my lord, I am gone," is reflected on the mirror of the heart, we then think as if the world is converted into a wilderness, as if man's manliness is gone, as if the land of our birth has become a hell! When we remember that the husband in order to protect the chastity of the chaste wife, refused to let his partner go to the sahib, but was belaboured with blows by the sahib; when we remember how, when seeing his wife being forcibly carried away from him, the husband began to pull his wife towards him, the wife with her heart in perfect unison with the heart of her husband cried within herself, "lord,

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

do not let go the chaste wife," and the husband with his heart in full unison with the heart of his wife cried out within himself "dearest, I shall not let go my hold of you;" and when we remember how, with the husband on one side, the sahib on the other, and the weeping lady between them, the husband is holding the chaste wife in his arms, and the sahib is forcibly tearing her off,—when these occurrences recur simultaneously in our mind the heart breaks as it were, speech becomes impossible, and the eye sees all dark around it. The wish then arises in the mind that the earth may be washed away in the waters of the last catastrophe, homes and houses may be shattered and dispersed in the last tempest; we then feel that we want not this earthly life, want not our mother native land, want not happiness, want not gas-light, telegraph, railroad, want not anything. We then want only to go to the presence of the Eternal in the eternal abode, and relate the story of our eternal suffering. It is the public belief that Webb has been lightly punished for committing a grave sin. The great sinner Webb has this day within the English empire atoned for his great sin by paying one hundred rupees, lying at the same time on a bed of flowers. Englishmen! you have hanged Nuncomar for the crime of forgery, imprisoned Bengali boys for flinging a stone or slapping on the cheek, sent Surendro Nath to jail for the trivial offence of contempt of court, but this offence of to-day is not forgery, not throwing stones, nor contempt of court; to-day woman is deprived of woman's virtue, the chaste wife is robbed of chastity—her jewel, the body of the chaste wife is reduced to and united with the five elements. Is atonement done for this great sin? The Magistrate was convinced that Webb was really an offender, but how can we say why the Magistrate awarded not a punishment which would have suited the offence, tried not the question of rape, and why he sent not Webb up to the Sessions. The Judge too was convinced that Webb had, as a matter of fact, violated the chastity of the chaste girl. But the High Court said "Webb is innocent, and would have been released if he had appealed in time." Let the High Court call Webb innocent, but the whole population of India uniting their twenty-five crores of voices will this day loudly proclaim, Webb is a sinner—a great sinner—the ruiner of Budhan. Our prayer to Ripon, the Viceroy of the Empress of India is—"If Webb is not a sinner, then explain to us, prove to us, that Webb is innocent and free from sin." So long as we shall not understand that Webb has committed no sin, so long we shall proclaim that Kokilamukh is a sinful spot; so long we shall warn chaste women, "go not to that hell, there Webb is."

BANGABASI,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

53. The same paper is sorry to notice that the prospect of *amun* paddy, the staple crop of Bengal, is extremely bad. The yield of the last year was very small indeed. But last year there was a large store from the produce of the previous years. But this year there is no such store: so the apprehension of famine is much greater this year than it was last year.

BANGABASI.

54. A correspondent informs the same paper from Dhubri that a boy committed nuisance on the river bank. The police arrested him and sent him up. The Deputy Commissioner ordered the police to enquire into the matter. The boy was charged under sections 504 and 382 of the Penal Code. But it was at last found that the place is beyond the jurisdiction of the municipality. The Police Inspector was put out of countenance and was obliged to apologise.

BANGABASI.

55. The same paper says that the question whether Government servants can join in political agitation should be definitely settled. In England political agitation is the life of the nation; but the

Government servants and political agitation.

case is different in India. In India political agitation means pointing out the errors of the administration. When these errors are pointed out by independent newspapers, Government becomes vexed at it: so it is sure to be much more vexed when they are pointed out by its servants. Thus a Deputy Superintendent under Colonel Thuillier was dismissed for pointing out his error. Mr. Knight and Colonel Osborn lost their appointments for writing on political subjects; and last year Baboo Jogendra Nath Vidyabhushan was put to great difficulty for joining in the agitation which was set on foot after the imprisonment of Baboo Surendra Nath. But on the other hand, many European public officers joined the Ilbert Bill agitation; and they received no punishment for doing so. This matter should therefore be settled once for all.

56. The same paper thinks it desirable to extend the Taccavi Act to Bengal. The ryot at least—those that have not wherewith to pay their debts—will be greatly benefited thereby; for they will be able to borrow at a much smaller rate of interest than at present. Any local Government can extend to its territories the law recently passed by the Indian Legislature on the subject. Though there are drawbacks and difficulties in getting loans from public officers, still the extension of the Act is likely to do much good.

57. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Khulna gives a description of Mr. Thompson's visit to that place, and remarks that no good results from these visits. He came and went away, but did not hear the wailings of thousands who are groaning under oppression. They could not approach him, for the police guarded the approach. When a ruler comes to the mofussil he lends his ears to the stories of oppression on the poor; but Mr. Thompson did nothing of the kind. The big folk went to him and obtained all the advantages of a Governor's visit; but the poor man's lot is ever the same.

58. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th August, is glad to hear that Lord Ripon has called for the papers in Mr. Webb's case. It will be a matter of great satisfaction if he does justice in this case.

59. The same paper says, on the authority of a correspondent of the *Indian Echo*, that the Joint-Magistrate of Etwa made a muktear of his court stand in the sun with a pair of shoes on his head. How long, asks the writer, shall the people of India tolerate such injustice?

60. The same paper says that its readers are greatly enraged at reading the proceedings in Mr. Webb's case. They are writing letters to the Editor of the paper. The people of Barisal will submit petitions signed by ten thousand people to Parliament and to the Viceroy on the subject.

61. The same paper has the following:—"How much more are we to suffer? How long will the jewel of chastity of Indian females be stolen away by ungovernable Englishmen? We have received the terrible intelligence of another outrage on chastity. It has become a difficult matter to preserve the honour of our females. India has gone to perdition, otherwise why should such terrible suffering overtake us? Reader, hear of the horrible affair that has taken place this time at Dibrugarh on the eastern frontier of India. Recently a railway has been opened in Assam. A short time ago a train was running from the

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station at Talab to the station at Rehabari. After running a few miles the train suddenly stopped on the way. The Deputy Commissioner of Debrugarh was travelling by this train from Sadea. He enquired into the cause why the train suddenly stopped and found that the European driver alighting from the train was committing outrage on a helpless woman at the roadside. On espying this devilish affair the Deputy Commissioner began to strike the driver with a whip with all his might. The brute did not come to his senses. Mad with his brutal passion he cared for nothing. Finding no other means the Deputy Commissioner pulled him by his ears and laid him on his back. The shameless fellow was not ashamed even at this. He said to the Deputy Commissioner "I have seen many Deputy Commissioners like you."

"We never knew that human nature could be so depraved. We could never conceive that man's evil passions are so strong. Such brutes are never born in India. At last the Deputy Commissioner, having compelled him to desist, handed him over to two constables. On reaching the station he released him on a recognizance of Rs. 500. The Assistant Commissioner who tried him has punished him with two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The lawlessness of ungovernable Englishmen has become terribly fierce. The extension of railways in this country has paved the way of entering into villages. Now, how is the honour of our females to be preserved from the outrages of these beasts? The journey by rail with females in company is beset with danger. We do not care for the indignity suffered by males. Let all think how the honour of the Indian females can best be preserved. It would not do to remain indifferent because the outrage is committed on an Assamese woman. Let there be agitation on the case of Mr. Webb, Mr. Francis, and of this driver in every village and in every city. Let males and females unite to bring it to the notice of Government, and to urge that we cannot tolerate its want of action in this respect, and that we demand retribution. Let the voices of ten millions unite in the cry for retribution. We cannot remain contented with bringing it simply to the notice of the Government of India. A few enterprising men are trying to publish in the form of a book a collection of the proceedings in these cases and those that happened during the 10 or 15 years past. Let all help these men. Let ten thousand printed copies of this book be distributed among the members of the British Parliament and the Editors of newspapers both British and foreign. We will see whether Europe and America rouse themselves at the news of outrages on females; we will see whether a fierce agitation is not set on foot in Parliament at the news of such outrages; we will see whether our judicial officers exercise more caution in future or not; we will see whether our rulers become ashamed or not. There is no possibility of remedying the fierce oppression committed by lawless Englishmen in India as long as that are kept concealed. Let the terrible picture of oppression be presented before the world. Last of all, shake off cowardice, give up your love of this evanescent existence. Wherever you find a female subjected to insult, be she your relative or not, be prepared to sacrifice your life for her honour. Let no thought of being alone enter into the head of any one living in the midst of 250 millions. Let thousands of hands be stretched forward when one is in danger. My countrymen, as long as you do not learn this lesson, indignities will never cease to be heaped upon you. In what period of history did a nation wax great by petitioning their conquerors? Learn self-help. Learn to stand on your own legs. Learn this fundamental principle that insult offered to one individual is insult offered to the whole nation. You will see that the poison-tooth of lawless Englishmen is broken. You will see they are rooted out from the

country. You will see that the English have learned to respect you. Let men commence to learn this lesson from this very moment."

62. The same paper observes that the country is suffering greatly at the hands of some official and some non-official Englishmen. Providence too seems

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

A forecast of famine.

to be unfavourably inclined towards it. The rainy season is very nearly over, but a sufficient quantity of rain has not fallen. The prospects of *amun* paddy are extremely bad. Will this state of things end in a famine? Will men and women fall into the jaws of death for scarcity of food? Will the keenness of hunger deprive them of their natural affections and make them wear a terrible aspect? The writer is alarmed at the premonitory symptoms of a famine.

63. The same paper has the following:—"We learn from trustworthy

SANJIVANI.

Mr. Francis' threat to prosecute some of the papers.

sources that Mr. Francis will prosecute some of the newspapers. We are born in a country in which the ungovernable demon has irresistible power: there is no doubt that in following the path of truth and justice we shall fall into danger at every step. But who fears danger? We have embarked in a war with injustice and oppression with the aid of the Living God as the only source of our strength. In this battle the victory is ours, the demon-destroying power of the Almighty Being is our ally; we fear no one. Fear? The demon will snatch away the chaste woman devoted to her husband from the side of her husband, violate her chastity, will take away her life, and we shall hide ourselves in our room from fear of our life, from fear of honour, and calculate on our losses and our gains? The Englishman with the power of a demon and haughty with the pride of wealth will heap indignities on the husband, will gratify his evil passion with his wife, and we shall refrain from publishing the story of infamy, and think of fear? We will not do so with a drop of humanity lingering in our souls. We have declared war against oppression. If we are to go to jail for it that would be heaven to us. Assam is groaning under the burden of oppression at the hands of certain tea-planters. Within a very short time reports of several terrible events of a like nature have reached us; we will publish them one by one. The sort of oppression which ruined the indigo-planters in Bengal has been begun by some tea-planters in Assam. The destruction of tea-planters is as sure as anything. Is it possible that no thorn will stick into our feet when we are travelling in the same path by going through which a man like Mr. Long, whose name should be remembered every morning, was put to difficulty and loss? We will not be sorry if our head is crushed; we would like to die while labouring for the preservation of the helpless coolie women in Assam and for the establishment of justice in the Kingdom of God. Francis will prosecute us; what is there to fear in it? Had we been afraid of that, we would never have undertaken the publication of newspapers. We will present ourselves with a fearless heart wherever there is oppression and will proclaim the story of oppression to the world with a voice of thunder even if dangers are showered on our heads like hailstones. We are ready to sustain all, depending upon the Almighty Being.

64. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 16th August, condemns the action of the Joint-Magistrate of Dacca in imposing a fine on the printer of the *East* newspaper in the case of Messrs. Mitchel and Company

UCHIT VAKTA,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

Messrs. Mitchel and Co. *versus* the *East*.

versus the *East* newspaper. The printer has no knowledge of what is written in the paper, why should he then be fined?

65. The *Prabháti*, of the 16th August, says that the English are the rulers of India, and they are gods to the natives. But of late they have grown excessively

PRABHATI,
Aug. 16th, 1884.

Oppression of the English.

tyrannical. They oppress the school boys; they oppress the native women. The story of Lucretia still makes the hair stand on the end. But the English too are ravishing chaste women. They send hundreds of innocent men to the Andamans. The natives cannot freely open their hearts to Europeans. They cannot join the English in works calculated to improve the condition of their country. The Native Princes suffer greatly at the hands of the Residents and of anti-native newspapers. The writer has heard of the cruel treatment of the Israelites in Egypt, of the iron rule of Nero, of the cruelties practised by the Spainards on the Jews in the fifteenth century, and by Spartans on the Helots; he has heard of the inhuman character of Serajuddowla's government. But the oppression committed by the English appears to him to be more terrible still. The picture of English rule in India resembles the picture of hell. India may be lost to England either by foreign invasion or by internal commotion. The natives will never rise against the English. Now if Russia invades India, will the natives join them? But the English have made them so powerless that they will not be able to help the English in any way. If the English want to be permanent in India; if they want to acquire a good name for government, they should treat the natives as brethren, and these will become an imperishable armour to them.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 17th, 1884

66. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 17th August, says that with the exception of a few Magistrates all other are of opinion that Bengal does not deserve the boon of self-government. The system of local self-government will never be introduced in Bengal if it is to depend upon the will of these officers. So the writer suggests that if discretion is allowed to the Lieutenant-Governor, that discretion should be subject to law; there should be express provision that the Lieutenant-Governor will be bound to introduce self-government in a sub-division if two-thirds of its population apply for it.

DACCA PRAKASH.

67. The same paper condemns his countrymen for not taking vigorous steps to petition the Viceroy and the Queen on Mr. Webb's case. The writer calls them a disgrace to their race. He advises Mr. Webb not to consider a fine of Rs. 100 as an adequate punishment for his crimes. The partiality of European Magistrates and the want of active measures on the part of the natives may make this small fine look as his final punishment on the earth. But he warns Mr. Webb that he is sure to receive a severe punishment before the impartial tribunal of God. The writer hears that Lord Ripon has called for the papers of the case. There is some hope indeed of justice being done. But Lord Ripon has hitherto so completely surrendered himself into the hands of officials and members of his Council that very little can be expected from him.

SADHARANI,
Aug. 17th, 1884.

68. The *Sádháraní*, of the 17th August, says that it is no exaggeration to say that of the 50,000 officers engaged in the Postal Department 49,000 are natives. Consequently it must be admitted that the business of that department is being managed by natives. Nor is the work of the Postal Department one of common responsibility. The number of letters, books, parcels, &c., sent yearly by post is nearly 160 millions. Much money also is sent by post. Half of the one crore of rupees spent annually upon the Postal Department finds its way into the pockets of the European officers at the head of the department. The salaries of the officers who have to perform responsible duties day and night are very low. Though the officers are thus underpaid, cases of theft and embezzlement are very rare in the department. There cannot be a better certificate than this for Indians. Gradually work in connection with money-order and postal savings banks

is going to become more and more extensive. Many officers engaged in the work of this department can steal money if they please. All thieves are not caught. Had not the postmasters been honest men, no one could have prevented the stealing of money by them. Postmasters, like schoolmasters, have a sense of self-respect. Men in those departments in which culture is valued are honest. The majority of police officers are wicked, because culture is not valued in that department. Consequently the instances of oppression by police officers are becoming more and more numerous. Such instances of oppression will diminish if as much attention is paid to culture and politeness in the Police Department as in the Postal Department, and if police officers receive as courteous treatment from their superiors as the postal officers do from theirs.

SADHABANI,
Aug. 17th, 1884.

69. The same paper says that those who have read the meteorological reports attentively must be aware that there has been sufficient rainfall in only a few places of Bengal, and that in some places almost no rain has fallen. It is strange that though such is the fact no class of benefactors of the country have yet turned their attention to the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor is busy in putting down the Municipal Commissioners. Consequently he has no time to look at the meteorological reports. Such small matters do not reach the ears of the Viceroy so soon. A statement of rainfall in different places of the country for the week ended the 30th July has been published by the Agricultural Department. It shews that in very few places only has there been rainfall sufficient for purposes of cultivation, and that in no province rain has fallen everywhere. But there is no proof that Government has become anxious on account of this, or is taking any step for the benefit of the people. Government will now sit silent. It will order the police in October to ascertain the average produce. This ascertaining of average is the cause of the ruin of the people. Many persons die of starvation before Government concludes from the reports of the police that there has been tolerable harvest. Foreseeing that there would be scarcity of water, the writer recommended sometime ago that Government should send a few pumps to those districts which were likely to suffer from scarcity of water. But it does not appear that Government has listened to that recommendation. Government is sure to obtain revenue whether there be good harvest or bad harvest; rainfall or no rainfall. Why should it then take the trouble to protect the crops or assist the ryots in raising them?

70. The same paper says that many persons from the well-known pleaders of the High Court to the head clerks of offices have become candidates for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality. Baboo Nabakisor Ghose is one of the candidates. He possesses learning and ability. He has long worked with credit in a public office.

SADHABANI.

71. A correspondent of the same paper has heard from a reliable source that the Superintending Engineer Mr. Roberts has recommended to the Road Cess Committee that arrangements should be made for the running of steam tram-cars in the Hooghly district. The correspondent says that a tramway line from Bhasthara to Triveni may be profitable. Much merchandize passes by that way. Numerous pilgrims also pass by that way on the occasions of religious festivals.

SADHABANI.

72. The following, which appears in the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 18th August, purports to have been taken down by a reporter on the staff of that paper,

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

The Kishnagore students' case

who was present in the court of the Assistant Magistrate of Kishnagore during the recent trial of certain students of that place :—

Miscellaneous.

We had a reporter present in the court when in the Kishnagore student's case the counsel for the defence was arguing it with the Assistant Magistrate. For want of space we were not able to publish last week an account of the proceedings sent by our reporter. We hope our readers will excuse us for this.

Arguments.

Barrister.—On what charge have the police sent up the defendants?

Magistrate.—They are school boys.

B.—Is every school boy necessarily an offender, and as such liable to be sent up by the police?

M.—You are a Barrister and do you not know that every school boy is necessarily an offender? Have you not read the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the Dacca students?

B.—That resolution says that if school boys commit an offence, the authorities shall inflict upon them condign punishment. A school boy is not necessarily an offender.

M.—A little reflection would have enabled you to decide the matter. The police never sends up any but offenders; consequently since the boys have been sent up by the police they must have committed some offence, and the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that when boys have committed any offence they should be punished.

B.—That is what I am asking. For what offence has the police sent up the boys?

M.—I don't see why you should ask, for what offence? Whatever the offence, what have you got to do with that? The police says that the boys committed an offence, do you not believe the police?

B.—No. Where is the proof of what the police says?

M.—You may not believe the police, but if on sufficient grounds the boys be proved guilty, you will have to believe that. You say the boys are innocent, the police says the boys are guilty. It is for the court to decide whose contention is true. The police is indeed conducting the case as prosecutor, but as a matter of fact certain Bengalis are complainants in this case. Still for argument's sake let me admit that the Government is the complainant in this case. When you have taken your fees from the students, you are in their pay. The police is again in the pay of Government. You are as much interested in establishing the innocence of the boys as the police is in establishing their guilt. I shall therefore accept the statements of neither the paid barrister nor the paid police. Have you any objection to this?

B.—Not the least.

M.—But the defendants are Bengalis and you also are a Bengali. Those that are prosecuting on behalf of the police are also Bengalis. But Government is European. Consequently the police officials are not likely to be swayed by considerations of race in favour of Government as you are by similar consideration in favour of the boys. That is, there are two reasons why you should be defending the offenders, namely, money and race partiality. The police on the other hand has only one reason, namely money. For this, I am obliged to believe the police.

B.—If a European barrister had come to defend the case, would the court have discharged the accused?

M.—Of course, in that case the scales would have been evenly balanced.

B.—But according to law the guilt of the boys should be determined by proof and evidence. Again, if what the police says be true, the court should give out the offence under the Penal Code with which the boys stand charged.

M.—To how many offences committed by the boys shall I refer? First, they read English.

B.—If reading English be an offence, the court should punish me also.

M.—No, not only reading English, but after reading English seeking to enter the Civil Service.

B.—In that case I should be punished, because I too sought to enter the Civil Service. But you will have to punish the boys under the Penal Code, which does not include among offences reading English or going to England.

M.—Are not reading English and going to England with a view to enter the Civil Service punishable under the Penal Code?

B.—No.

M.—Are not reading English and making political agitations punishable under the Penal Code?

B.—No.

M.—Making political agitations is not punishable under the Penal Code? How is that?

B.—No.

M.—If it is not punishable under the Penal Code, it must be punishable under the Criminal Procedure Code.

B.—It is neither that.

M.—Why, I have heard that under the Code framed by Mr. Stephen, Magistrates can legally punish Indians for anything and everything.

B.—It is not so.

M.—Then has Mr. Stephen only confounded himself?

B.—May be.

M.—I have heard from big Judges and officials that in trying boys law and evidence may be dispensed with, and that they should be punished by the court if only the police sent them up.

B.—You may have heard that, but that is not in the law. The court must be guided by law.

M.—Very well. Why then was a student punished by the court the other day in Jessore?

B.—In that case the police stated that the boy had assaulted a police constable.

M.—I have read the papers in the case, but the Magistrate did not in that case rely upon the evidence of witnesses, but only believed in the evidence given by a police constable. Not only in Jessore but in Dacca, Mymensingh, the Calcutta High Court, and other places whenever the Judges have tried the cases of students they have not strictly followed evidence or proof, law or regulation. Why should I then act according to law?

B.—The Judges in those cases have indeed done injustice, but have punished the boys after framing a particular charge. But the police have not been able to bring a charge against these boys.

M.—(To the police.) What is the charge against the boys?

Police.—Committing a breach of the peace.

B.—That has not been proved.

M.—No, that has not been proved. (To the police.) That won't do. What other charge?

P.—Causing loss to and insulting respectable people.

B.—That has not been proved.

M.—Neither has that been proved. (To the police.) That won't do. Look out for something else.

P.—Unlawful assemblage.

B.—You have yourself admitted that even that has not been proved.

M.—Yes; that is true. (To the police.) That also will not do. See if there is anything else?

P.—We do not see anything else.

M.—You are an ass, you do not know criminal law. I shall resume the case on Friday next. In the meantime you must study the law well and bring good witnesses (at the next hearing).

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

73. The same paper contains an article headed "Intermediate tenants" in which the Editor remarks that it is gratifying to find that the *Brahmo Public Opinion* and

the *Statesman* have at length realized the miserable condition of the middle classes in this country. The members of these classes seem to be singularly blind to their self-interests. A powerful contest is raging between zemindars and ryots. The former are fighting for their own cause, while Government and educated natives have taken the side of the latter. Both sides, however, look to the middle classes for support, and as a matter of fact it is the members of the middle classes who are fighting for the cause of one party as well as for that of the other. But these advocates do not seem to mind the miserable condition of the class to which they themselves belong—a class which at present in a greater measure stands in need of sympathy and support than the ryots. The future of the country depends more upon the improvement of the condition of the middle class than that of the ryots. In the Bengal Tenancy Bill no provision has been made on behalf of intermediate tenants most of whom belong to these middle classes. If that Bill becomes law, it is doubtful whether the ryots will be benefited, but it is certain that the zemindars will be greatly injured, and this injury they will seek to retrieve by ruining the intermediate tenants, as it will be difficult for them when this Bill is passed into law to ruin the ordinary ryot.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

74. The same paper makes the following observations in two concluding paragraphs of an article on Mr. Webb's case:—

Mr. Webb's case.

"Mr. Webb committed the following offences in respect of the coolies and Sukurmani:—(1) Oppression on those who were under his protection; (2) breach of faith; (3) attempting to make people intoxicated with a view to gratify evil passions; (4) snatching away a wife by force from her husband; (5) causelessly assaulting two persons; (6) holding out temptations to seduce a married woman; (7) using criminal force; (8) illegal confinement; (9) so treating a wife as to wound the feelings of her husband; (10) violating the chastity of a female; (11) rape; (12) rape with grievous hurt. Again, if the police is to be believed, Mr. Webb may be further charged with having used such force towards Sukurmani that her death was caused in consequence. Mr. Webb committed all these offences, and yet he was let off with only a fine of Rs. 100 by the lower court, and would have been discharged had he preferred an appeal to the High Court in time. In a country where the administration of justice is of this order, it matters nothing whether or not there is a sovereign. In a community where such oppression exists, it matters nothing whether or not that community exists. In a country where the Judges dispense such justice, it matters nothing whether or not there are Judges. In a country where such offenders are let off after trial, it matters nothing whether or not there is any law. From country where people support such offenders all considerations of religion must long since have departed."

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

75. Referring to the remark of the *Englishman* that those who gave false evidence against Mr. Francis will shortly be prosecuted for perjury, and that a

Mr Francis' case.

subscription should be raised among Europeans to defray the expenses of his defence in the recent trial, the same paper observes that if the public had had any expectations of justice they would not have attached much importance to the proposed prosecution of the witnesses against Francis for giving false evidence. God only knows whether or not Francis is really guilty, but from the manner in which the Assistant Commissioner has tried his case, nobody can come to any conclusion on this point. Again, the bias shewn by that officer from the first in favour of Francis, the foolish arguments he has adduced to shew that Francis was innocent, are such that every impartial person will be disposed to ask himself the question—is Francis really innocent? If the case against the witnesses really comes off, and is tried with fairness, it will be seen whether Europeans or natives have arrived at a wrong conclusion respecting Francis.

It would appear from the judgment of Mr. Kennedy that that officer did not consider it his duty to enquire into the causes of Ahladi's death, but thought that his chief duty was to establish by proof the fact that Francis is a well behaved person. Anglo-Indians may think that Providence has created the 240 millions of Indians for their pleasure and happiness and that the British Indian Government should consider it its chief duty to promote their happiness by all means in their power, no matter whether fair or foul, but it does not become that Government to think thus. If therefore the witnesses against Francis be really thought guilty by the court, the authorities should see that they are impartially tried. It also behoves the tea planters to consider that if they go on in this manner supporting their European subordinates who may be guilty of oppressing the coolies, it will be gradually difficult for them to obtain coolies. It is noteworthy that Government is now found to fear Anglo-Indians, and that many Judges also side with them.

76. The same paper notices with regret that the Secretary of State has cancelled the Roorkee Resolution of Government, thus withdrawing from natives, who are almost excluded from the Civil Service, the Medical Service and service in the Opium and Forest Departments, the small concessions granted to them by Lord Ripon's Government in the matter of appointment to the Public Works Department.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 18th. 1884.

77. The *Som Prakash*, of the 18th August, says that the Deputy Magistrate's court in Baruipore has been abolished. The two Munsifs of Baruipore will now be removed to Sealdah. The writer had heard that the civil courts in Alipore would be removed to Sealdah. If all the Munsifs' courts are situated in one place, several persons will no doubt suffer much inconvenience and loss, but the number of Munsifs will decrease. Experience has taught the Editor that the more the number of law courts and judicial officers is reduced, the more will the country be benefited. Litigation will decrease if it becomes troublesome. Another good result also will follow if the courts are situated in the same place. In that case the Judges of the higher court will be able to inspect the lower courts. Such inspection is greatly needed.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

78. The same paper endorses the opinion of the *Indian Mirror* that efforts should be made by Indians for having Baboo Lalmohun Ghose elected by some English constituency. Indians should not rest satisfied with the admission of a single native into Parliament. They should make persistent efforts for facilitating the admission of natives into Parliament, and for having a representative institution like Parliament established in this country. India will never prosper until these efforts are successful.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

79. The same paper is glad to notice the small percentage of sickness and the low rate of mortality in Bengal jails in 1883. This shews that the health of prisoners is being looked to. The writer thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for the various means adopted by him for increasing the comfort and improving the health of prisoners ; but it must be admitted that it would have been difficult to make Mr. Thompson attend to the health of the prisoners if agitation had not been made on all sides for the reformation of jail administration. The writer is glad to notice the improvement of the reformatories ; but he is sorry that all juvenile offenders are not sent to them. This is due to the negligence of the officers. The Inspector-General of Jails should look to this matter. There is accommodation for 100 boys in the Alipore Reformatory and for 200 boys in the Hazaribagh Reformatory ; but last year there was less than 150 boys in the two reformatories put together.

Jail administration in 1883.

SOM PRAKASH.

80. The same paper says that everybody is condemning the Lieutenant-Governor for his behaviour towards the Calcutta Municipality. He has lost the reverence of the people by shewing, from the first, want of forethought and partiality to Englishmen in every matter, and by opposing the liberal measures of Lord Ripon. However much the Anglo-Indians and Eurasians may praise him, the public does not consider him an able and just Governor. It must be admitted that the present hostile feeling between natives and Englishmen is in a considerable measure due to the actions of Mr. Thompson. Having a Governor after their own heart, base-minded Englishmen and Eurasians are defying everybody. Strong in the support of the Lieutenant-Governor, the *Englishman* newspaper is abusing to its heart's content natives in general and Bengalis in particular. A sort of anarchy is prevailing in Bengal owing to the worthlessness of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Thompson is of opinion that the students of Bengal are unruly and rude. The writer is surprised at the acts of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is strange that Mr. Thompson, who is the ruler of hundreds of thousands of people, should do all things at the request of his sycophants without considering whether that is just or unjust. The writer prays the British Government to appoint a just and able man as ruler of Bengal. The writer is satisfied with the reply given by the Municipal Commissioners to the letter of Government. He thanks Mr. Harrison for this able letter and the Commissioners for the independent spirit shewn by them.

Mr. Thompson and the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta.

SOM PRAKASH.

81. The same paper says that the object of the Lieutenant-Governor's tours through the mofussil is surely to ascertain the grievances of the people, and to see whether any official is oppressing the people.

The Lieutenant-Governor's tours through the mofussil.

The writer cannot find from the letter of its correspondent that Mr. Thompson did any such thing on the occasion of his visit to Ranaghat. It appears as if the Lieutenant-Governor had gone with a few companions to make himself merry. It is not easy to understand what benefit the country derives from such tours.

SOM PRAKASH

82. The same paper says that about 200 persons—zemindars, talukdars, putnidars, abadkars, gantidars, and other inhabitants of Nowera, Bodra, Narkalbariah, Jogulgatchi, and the adjoining places, situate in the Paighatty pergunnah in the sub-division of Alipore—have submitted a petition to the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee of the 24-Pergunnahs complaining (1) that though they have been paying the road cess they have seldom benefited by the proceeds of it ; and (2) that they have not a representative at the Road Cess

The petition of the inhabitants of Nowera, Bodra, and adjoining places complaining of the bad state of the roads in those places.

Committee—a circumstance to which the present lamentable state of things is mainly due. The Editor says that both these complaints are reasonable. The Magistrate should remove these complaints.

83. The same paper condemns the Joint-Magistrate of Etawah who insulted (it is not known for what offence) one Rai Ram Churn Lal, the agent of a respectable person by making him stand under the burning rays of the sun with shoes on his head. From what Code, asks the writer, did the Magistrate learn this novel way of punishment.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

84. The same paper referring to the determination of the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Commission under section 28 of the Calcutta Municipal Act says that he is not empowered by law to appoint such a Commission. Mr. Thompson will surely make himself ridiculous this time. The writer requests the rate-payers to unanimously support the Commissioners.

SOM PRAKASH.

85. The *Surabhi*, of the 18th August, says that Mr. Justice Norris thoroughly deserves the censure which the *Indian Empire*, in commenting upon his decision in the case of Mr. Webb, has passed upon him. The *Englishman* enraged at the use of harsh expression towards Mr. Justice Norris by the *Indian Empire* has advised the Hon'ble Judge to bring a suit against that paper. Mr. Justice Norris accused Surendro Baboo of contempt of court at the instigation of the *Englishman*. The writer waits to see whether he will act according to the *Englishman's* advice on this occasion. He is already so unpopular that if he enrages the people again and again, it will be difficult for him to remain in the country.

SURABHI,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

86. The same paper says that it is rumoured that Lord Ripon has called for all the papers relating to Mr. Webb's case. This is good news. But will Lord Ripon venture to remedy the evil if he is convinced that gross miscarriage of justice has occurred in Mr. Webb's case? The Anglo-Indians are of opinion that justice has been done to Mr. Webb. Has Lord Ripon become courageous enough to act against their opinion? The writer hopes that numerous petitions will be sent from Bengal protesting against the decision in Mr. Webb's case in order to encourage him to remedy the miscarriage of justice in that case.

SURABHI.

87. The same paper says that the wretched condition of other countries caused by the prevalence therein of the outstill system plainly shews that the future of Bengal is very gloomy. The number of drunkards increased enormously in Sweden on account of the prevalence of the outstill system therein. In a few years Sweden became known as the most sinful country in Eupore. Upon seeing this evil result the Swedish Government did away with that system a few years ago.

SURABHI.

88. The same paper says that Professor Rogers said in the course of a speech the other day that for the last two hundred years the rule that noblemen will be tried by their peers has been in force. The result of this has been that only one nobleman has suffered capital punishment during this long time. Professor Rogers says that many Lords richly deserve the gallows, and that such Lords were so numerous that it would take him several hours to name all. Government, though aware of the miscarriage of justice which is taking place in England owing to the rule that the members of a particular class should be tried by the members of that class alone, has introduced such a rule in India with regard to the trial of English criminals. Very few Englishmen have been hanged owing to the above rule; but so many

SURABHI.

Englishmen deserve hanging that were the writer to name them all, the whole paper would be filled up.

SURABHI,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

89. The same paper says that even the Madras High Court has testified to the fact that many of the Salem prisoners have been falsely accused like Bejoy

The Salem prisoners.

Raghub Cheri. Will not Lord Ripon give orders for the re-trial of the innocent persons who are suffering banishment, even if he does not release them? Many persons firmly believe that most of those persons have been unjustly punished. Under these circumstances they should be re-tried.

SURABHI.

90. The same paper says that the Secretary of State is making arrangements for the passing of an examination of the Oxford University by successful candidates in the Civil Service Examination. This arrangement will remove in some measure the ignorance of Civilians, but it will not remove the obstacle which has been placed in the way of the admission of natives into the Civil Service. Natives will not be at all benefited by this arrangement. On the contrary, their hard-earned money will be wasted in a new direction. An agitation should be set on foot for having the standard of age for the Civil Service Examination raised.

SURABHI.

91. The same paper complains that though it has been plainly seen that seven or eight persons guilty of killing natives escaped punishment, the native associations have not taken the trouble to demonstrate to Government by pointing to these instances of miscarriage of justice, the impossibility of the punishment of English criminals by English Judges. There is no hope for the removal of the distress of such a careless nation.

The trial of English criminals before English Judges.

SURABHI.

92. The same paper says that the English pretend that their only object in occupying India is to improve the condition of Indians; but it is a matter of regret that their actions do not shew that such is their intention. For this reason it is not easy for Indians to improve their political condition. At present Bengal alone of all Indian provinces has begun to make efforts for the social, religious, and political improvement of the country. Even in Bengal the people have not learnt to agitate for obtaining political rights except on special occasions. But if Indians want to improve their political condition, they should agitate about all political questions as enthusiastically as on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill. The whole country should agitate about such matters as the oppression upon students, the killing of innocent natives by Englishmen of low classes, the Lieutenant-Governor's attack upon self-government, &c.

Political agitations and the political improvement of India.

SURABHI.

93. The same paper makes the following observations upon the Lieutenant-Governor's behaviour towards the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta:—
Matters are gradually becoming worse. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken refuge in section 28. The course which the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor had said would be taken before the Lieutenant-Governor's decision was known has actually been taken. The Commissioners have been virtually deprived of power. There is not the slightest doubt that the attack upon the municipality is due to a conspiracy of the Lieutenant-Governor and several selfish Anglo-Indians who are hostile to natives; but it cannot be ascertained whether the Lieutenant-Governor or the civilians are the root of this conspiracy. But whoever may be the root of it the result is the same. The object of this conspiracy is to lay the axe at the root of self-government. Let us see how the enemies of India have spread their net in order to attain their object. Lord Ripon is anxious for introducing the system of self-government. The Lieutenant-Governor is hostile to this

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Calcutta Municipality.

measure ; but he pretends that he is in favour of it. At least he throws dust in the eyes of Lord Ripon and the public by saying so. If he opposed the measure publicly he would have to go home, consequently deceit was necessary. Thus base-minded Mr. Thompson has acted like a hypocrite. Just at the time when the system of self-government was to be introduced in Bengal—nay in whole India, several persons submitted a petition to the effect that the health of Calcutta was very bad ; that the Commissioners thoroughly neglected their duties ; that they were not competent to discharge these ; that Government should soon remedy the evil and put an end to the present scandalous satire upon self-government. The memorial is written in such language that he who has the slightest sense of self-respect cannot be in favour of it. Mr. Thompson proposed on the strength of the memorial an illegal thing in which he knew from before the Commissioners would not join. He determined from the first to hurl thunderbolts upon the Commissioners in the event of their refusal to join in it ; consequently the moment the Commissioners refused to accept his proposal, he struck them with the weapon which he had prepared beforehand. Three courses are now open to the Commissioners—(1) to seek the protection of the High Court ; (2) to protect their honour by resigning ; and (3) to destroy their own freedom by bowing before Government. Had the Commissioners adopted a Machiavelian policy like Mr. Thompson and supported his first proposal, Mr. Thompson's final object and evil intention would have been probably frustrated ; but the Commissioners have shewn their nobleness of mind by not stooping to such meanness. Mr. Thompson wants that the Commissioners should resign, because in that case the rate-payers will either re-elect them or refuse to elect Commissioners. It will be difficult for the Commissioners to re-accept Commissionership after resigning it once ; consequently only two courses will be open to the rate-payers—(1) to elect new Commissioners, or (2) to elect no Commissioners. When in this manner confusion will prevail in municipal work, Mr. Thompson will be able to say before the world, "So much for self-government. When the system of self-government could not work in Calcutta, which is the centre of learning, enlightenment, and wealth, what probability is there of its working in other places ? Down with self-government." Had the High Court been independent, noble, and just as formerly, the Commissioners could have proved therein the illegality of the Lieutenant-Governor's action. But Mr. Cunningham, at whose instigation all this has been done, is seated as a Judge on the Bench of the High Court. Learned Mr. Justice Norris and the Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth are also seated on the Bench of the High Court ; consequently to expect justice from these persons is absurd. Our faith in the High Court and our reverence for it has been rudely shaken ; consequently under the present circumstances we can by no means advise the Commissioners to seek its protection. The opportunity sought for by Mr. Thompson has presented itself. The Commissioners will be compelled to resign. Let us now see what we should do when they have resigned. The rate-payers should act unanimously like the Commissioners. They should unanimously demand in tones of thunder the re-appointment of the Commissioners whom they had elected and the dismissal of Mr. Thompson. The rate-payers should desist from electing any one as representative so long as Mr. Thompson is not driven out or does not desist from making attempts to carry out his evil intention. The rate-payers should agitate heart and soul about this matter ; our earnest request to them is that they should take care to avoid all dissensions, quarrel, or difference of opinion among themselves. If they do not agree everything will be lost. If the rate-payers do not elect new Commissioners after the resignation of the present Commissioners, Mr. Thompson may abolish the system of election and self-

government by completely altering the constitution of the municipality. Now the question is whether we should prefer this or accept Mr. Thompson's proposal from this time. The system of self-government will be abolished if Mr. Thompson's proposal is not accepted. He has done so much in order to achieve this final result. Such is Mr. Thompson's nature that he will surely abolish self-government. Now the question is, if self-government is not really such, what is the use of it? The abolition of such a scandalous satire upon self-government is better than its continuance. If Lord Ripon, or the Secretary of State, or Parliament does not make Mr. Thompson desist from acting illegally in this manner, or does not dismiss him, if even they do not prevent the robbing of this trifling measure of freedom enjoyed by Indians, if they support this illegal action of Mr. Thompson, the country will be placed in a dangerous situation. But the country was ruined on the day on which the national standard was trodden under foot on the field of Plassey. What is the use of mourning for it? We shall generally consider what steps should be taken under these circumstances.

SURABHI,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

94. The same paper says that the right of electing their own Chairman has not been conferred upon the municipalities of such important places as the Suburbs, Utterparah, Baruipore, Santipore, Patna, Gya, Durbhunga, Ranchi, and Purulia. This shews that Government has reserved to itself the right of electing the Chairman of the municipalities of those places in which there is a probability of an independent non-official person being elected as Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to put an end to the terrorism exercised by officials. In places where the people will not tremble at the mention of an official's name, officials are to be appointed Chairmen of municipalities. For this reason Government appoints the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. But the Lieutenant-Governor has shewn his generosity by conferring the right of electing their own Chairmen upon the municipalities of those places where the people tremble before the official. The writer thus addresses Mr. Thompson:—Thompson! you have left nothing undone in the matter of self-government. You have given full effect to the noble intentions of Lord Ripon. Now go home unfurling a victorious banner.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

95. The *Samaya*, of the 18th August, is unable to say for certain who is the real ruler of Bengal since the appointment of Mr. Thompson to the Lieutenant-Governorship. The Editor of the *Englishman* newspaper has become the adviser of Mr. Thompson. The Editor and a small number of his followers seem to be ruling the country just as they please. Long before the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality sent in their reply the *Englishman* gave the world to understand that His Honor would appoint a Commission under section 28. Was it then all prearranged? Mr. Thompson is ruining the country by following the counsel of evil advisers. The writer does not understand when the Editor of the *Englishman* was made all-in-all in the Government of Bengal. As the Calcutta Municipal Committee is composed principally of natives, it has become an eyesore to the *Englishman*.

SAMAYA.

96. The same paper is of opinion that Bengal is fast approaching a state of anarchy. The 7th of August was fixed as the date for the introduction of the new Municipal Act; but the 7th of August has passed away and nothing has yet been done for its introduction. The Government of Bengal is guilty of a serious breach of promise; but unfortunately the rulers of this country are like the Sultan or the Czar beyond reach of the law. They can trample law under foot at their pleasure. There is no means of

The new Municipal Bill.

reforming their character in this respect. Mr. Macaulay has been placed in charge of the Self-Government Bill. But his attitude towards the Calcutta Municipality does not shew that he is a friend of self-government. The writer is afraid that the officers are following a policy of delay in the matter of self-government in order that after the retirement of Lord Ripon and on the accession of an unworthy Viceroy like Lord Kimberley, they may be able to shelve the Local Self-Government and the Municipal Bills.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 18th, 1894.

97. The same paper says that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the extension of railways in India have recommended that India should borrow Rs. 33½ crores for the extension and improvement of railways. The Government of India will not be able to impose fresh taxes nor meet any part of the expenditure from the Famine Relief Fund. It will have to provide a crore and a half for the interest on the new loans. As the Indian railways do not as a rule yield any profit the interest will have to be paid from the produce either of fresh loans or of fresh taxation. If fresh loans be necessary for the payment of interest, India will be placed in a condition similar to that of Egypt. The State will be always on the verge of bankruptcy, and the people will not have enough to live upon if fresh burdens be imposed upon them. The writer is of opinion that the reduction in the scale of pay of the civilians may result in a considerable saving. The writer thinks that in a country so poor as India railways cannot yield any profit.

SAMAYA.

98. The same paper is extremely sorry that the term of Lord Ripon's office is coming to a close, and that he will leave India in December. He is a righteous man, and he is a man of extended sympathies. He has saved the natives from the operation of the "Gagging Act," and he has made a fair beginning for the introduction of self-government in India. He has done his best to do good to the natives; but he is surrounded with men who are not friends of the natives in their hearts. The presence of a liberal-minded Viceroy like Lord Ripon in India is absolutely necessary at the present moment when race antagonism is at its height. It will serve the interests of both India and England, which are identical; but the Anglo-Indians do not understand that such is the case. India is not governed by the sword of Englishmen as some of them seem to think; India submits to be governed by England, because she has confidence in the justice of the English nation. The writer thinks that the natives should send a petition to the throne for prolonging the term of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty.

SAMAYA.

99. The same paper is surprised to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a Commission under section 28 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1876. The Commission under section 28, Act IV (B.C.), 1876. The Commissioners should strongly protest against the appointment of this Commission, and they are sure to have the support of the rate-payers of Calcutta. This action of the Lieutenant-Governor is dangerous, not only to the Calcutta Corporation, but to all Bengal.

SAMAYA.

100. The same paper says that the Maharajah of Cooch Behar is dangerously ill at Simla. Two of the Professors of the Calcutta Medical College have gone to Simla to undertake His Highness' treatment. The principal duty of the Professors of that College is to attend patients at the hospital. Under what rule can they neglect their duty and proceed to Simla with a view of gain? Could a native Assistant Surgeon in Government employ venture to act in this way?

SAMAYA,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

101. The same paper is sorry to observe that the oppressive acts of demoniac Englishmen are ever on the increase. Only the other day a Magistrate at Hooghly called a pleader a liar. The wife of the Magistrate of Moorshedabad has become high-handed. The case of Mr. Francis is well known.

SAMAYA.

102. A correspondent of the same paper sends a poem on Mr. Webb's case apostrophising the coolie woman. It says that her wrongs are sure to be avenged one day. In the Kingdom of Heaven oppressions will come to an end. The writer says that such outrage and the loss of life under such circumstances are intolerable. He seeks to drown all such agonizing thoughts in oblivion.

SAMAYA.

103. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the people of Shahapur in Nuddea pay their road cess, but obtain nothing in return. The writer is of opinion that the construction of a new road from Shahapur to Meherpur and the repairs of old roads are absolutely necessary.

SAMAYA.

104. A correspondent of the same paper complains that though Dhobapara is included in the Municipality of Howrah, and the people pay the municipal taxes, the roads are in a most wretched condition.

SAMAYA.

105. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the want of embankments on the western bank of the Damuda puts the inhabitants of 50 to 60 villages to great inconvenience. Their lives are sometimes in danger. The negligence of the Government of Bengal in an important matter like this does not look well.

SAMAYA.

106. A correspondent of the same paper says that relief works should commence at once at Mamudpore, because people will otherwise die by hundreds from sheer want. Unless advances are made by Government, the middle class people will be reduced to great straits.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

107. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 18th August, says :—A strange memorandum has come to our hand. The memorandum is written in English. There is no date and the writer's name is not given. We have not been able to ascertain whether the memorandum has emanated from the brain of some official or is the product of the cogitation of some Association. The subject is very important. It seems as if some mischief was going to happen secretly in the country, as if a terrible tempest preceding a universal catastrophe was to burst, as if terrible fire was smoking imperceptibly inside. We conduct a newspaper and consequently have to keep ourselves informed of many affairs of the empire. But even we received no notice of this hidden mischief, of this cloud-covered terrific storm, of this terrible flame enveloped in smoke.

The purport of the memorandum.—A small size is no proof of small power. The large banyan tree grows out of the smallest seed, a spark of fire can set the world on fire, the poison of the smallest insect can destroy life. A broad chest, the stature of a gaint, or long hands do not constitute superiority in an enemy. The jackal is more powerful than the elephant. It can do much mischief by its cunning. It can destroy the mountain-sized elephant, and can ruin the formidable lion by its cunning. What the jackal is among beast, the Bengali is among men. We have conquered by our prowess Shikhs, Rajputs, Maharattas, Pindaris

and Pathans, but we have not been able to conquer the small-sized Bengalis. Bengalis do not fight with arms. They do not meet the enemy face to face in battle; but there cannot be the slightest doubt that the wicked Bengalis are trying to ruin us. The fear of Shikhs, Rajputs, Pathans, and Pindaris have passed away from our minds. Now the fear of Bengalis alone makes us sleepless. We should now by all means try to devise some means for removing this fear of Bengalis. There is not a more powerful weapon than speech. Bengalis have learnt to make use of that formidable weapon. Bengalis themselves will never take up arms; but they will guide all India by their instructions and counsels. Upon what ground is it concluded that Pathans, Rajputs, and Maharattas will not allow themselves to be incited at the instigation of Bengalis? Bengalis are paving the way for hostility by entering into the feudatory States. Bengali newspapers are inciting all India. Bengalis are making Indians understand the strength of unity by holding meetings in Bengal, Behar, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras—in fact everywhere. They are making efforts for the establishment of a national fund with the object of fighting for national interests. They held a conference on the occasion of the International Exhibition in Calcutta for the purpose of uniting the different races of India. They have understood the true relation between natives and Europeans. The Ilbert Bill agitation and the agitation about Self-Government have clearly shown that they are the soul of all the agitations in the country. In a few years more Bengalis will perhaps spread all over India like air. The Press Act was passed for Bengalis. The age regulations of the Civil Service also have been altered for them. Yet the Bengalis are so wicked that upon hearing that Act IX was going to be passed, they converted a Bengali paper into an English one. Now, again Bengalis are competing with English youths in the Civil Service examination by remaining in England from infancy. They are thus injuring Englishmen in their own country. But the worst is that Bengalis are trying to enter Parliament by remaining in England. The English rule in India will be well nigh at an end if five or six Bengalis can in this way become members of Parliament. It is evident from all this that our ruin is certain unless we keep down Bengalis. If some remedy for all this is not devised now, we shall have ultimately to lose our Indian Empire. The stream of English education cannot now be stopped. Had we been cautious in time, we might not have been placed in the present perilous situation. We have paved the way for our own ruin by teaching Bengalis European and American History. We ourselves have foolishly kindled patriotism in the hearts of Bengalis, and taught them how glorious freedom is. It is true we have misrepresented facts in the history of their own country; but we could not delude wicked Bengalis even by so doing. Bengalis are extracting the truth from among falsehoods. Osborn, Slagg, Seymour Keay and several other detestable Englishmen, who are the enemies of their own country, are again inciting them. These men are so foolish that they are proclaiming the infamy of their countrymen, are dragging into the light of day the iniquities committed by us in India, are pointing out to India how happy they were before and how unhappy they have been under our rule. Bengalis are being excited by these disclosures. We are in a very perilous situation. We will try afterwards to stop the mouths of these foolish Englishmen. In our opinion the noble-minded Mr. Atkins should be again sent to England. As he will go for the purpose of saving the Indian Empire, his travelling expenses may be obtained from Government. He did memorable service on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill agitation. He should go to England again and tell the Secretary of State that unless the discussion of Indian questions in England is stopped by some law or other, the Indian zemindari of the English will be lost. While Mr. Atkins will

act in this way in England, we will try here to keep down Bengalis. The best way to punish the elders among Bengalis is to pass a Native Press Act. It will work more forcibly than Act IX, as both English and Bengali native papers will be subject to it. Another means should be also adopted. An order should be published to the effect that no persons shall be able to hold a meeting without obtaining a pass from the local Magistrate. These two rules will act in two ways—one of them will stop the mouths of Bengalis, the other will stop their pens. Bengalis have now become very hostile to us. The enemy should be destroyed in infancy. A poisonous plant should be uprooted in the earliest stage of its growth. Schools are the hot-beds of bad training. Those who are boys to-day will be men ten years afterwards. History tells that sedition is taught in schools. Russian Nihilists are taught sedition in schools. For this reason the farsighted Russian Government is trying to introduce the martial law in Government schools. This noble policy of the Russian Government should be adopted. We should keep a sharp eye upon the schools of Bengal. Great care should be taken in the selection of text-books. Mr. Lethbridge should be requested to write books that will impress the minds of native students with a high idea of the powers and glory of Englishmen. It should be carefully seen that the History of Europe or of America does not fall into the hands of students. Means should be adopted to prevent the writing of a true History of India. Means should also be devised for preventing an increase in the number of Bengali graduates. Some effect will be produced by the selection of text-books after some time. Attempts should be made first of all for sowing disunion among the students. Room should be made for dissension among students by the condemnation of unity. Under some pretext or other, in season and out of season, rightly or wrongly, the students should be crushed, whether they be innocent or guilty. They should be taught a lesson by being sent to jail, if they show a little unruliness or are guilty of the slightest impertinence. Means should be adopted to prevent native newspapers falling into their hands. We hope courts and the police will assist us to the utmost of their power in attaining our object. We hope for much assistance from the European officers of the Education Department. The attendance of students at places where lectures or precepts will be delivered should be prevented either by law or illegally. Earnest efforts should be made to prevent the hearts of Bengali students from being any longer inoculated with the poison of devotion to their country or countrymen. The teachers should also be checked under some pretext or other. If it is desirable to maintain the British empire in India, our advise should be listened to. The Englishman has not a grain of sense left in him who is incapable of understanding what a dreadful thing it will be if a Nihilist body springs up in Bengal.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

The causes of the corruption of the
Police Department.

108. The same paper says that the police has become corrupt owing to the six following reasons :—

- (1) Educated persons do not now as formerly enter the Police Department in large numbers.
- (2) The worthlessness of the police has increased.
- (3) The practice of giving false evidence has become very prevalent. Consequently the police also is guilty of that offence.
- (4) Instances of oppression have increased owing to the inclusion among offences of acts which are not recognized as offences in the Penal Code.
- (5) The disposition of the police to prefer false charges against men.
- (6) Facilities for committing oppression are created by the complicated machinery of the police.

Educated persons are not appointed to the Police Department. Inexperienced, ill-educated and boorish Englishmen are appointed to the higher offices in this department. The department into which gentlemen do not enter becomes corrupt. Other qualities than strength and gigantic stature are needed for performing the work of keeping the peace skilfully. Low people can never be intelligent like gentlemen. Again, intellect cannot be sharpened except by education. The police is becoming full of stupid men on account of the exclusion of gentlemen from it. The English law has introduced the practice of giving false evidence. The police can, if it pleases, prefer false charges against any person. Where there is false accusation there must be false evidence. Things that are not properly offences are now counted as such. The machinery of the Police Department is becoming more and more complicated. This is widening the door for oppressions upon the people. The police, which is inclined to commit oppression, is now able to do so easily. The people also are ignorant and timid. It is no wonder that the police will oppress to its heart's content under these circumstances. How many persons venture to complain against the police? How many of those who venture to do so can prove the guilt of the police? The oppressions committed by the police will not cease until educated persons are appointed to the higher posts in that department.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

109. The same paper says that, had Mr. Thompson any regard for justice, he would never have illegally appointed a Commission at the instigation of Cunningham, Payne and Company. Unpopular as Mr. Thompson was before, he has now become far more unpopular. How can a Governor, who is guided by a body holding the opinion of Justice Cunningham and Dr. Payne, to whom the counsel of the *Englishman* is more sacred than the precepts of Jesus, whose object in life is to please the Anglo-Indians who are hostile to natives, be respected? However much Mr. Thompson may pretend to be in favour of Self-Government, Bengalis will never be happy until a new ruler is appointed. The writer says that there is a Collector for purchasing lands. If the Municipal Commissioners had purchased lands by disregarding that officer, they would not have acted properly, and the Lieutenant-Governor, though he is now blaming the Commissioners for not purchasing lands themselves, would have been displeased. The writer knows that those Commissioners who are dependent upon Government will manage municipal business after the independent Commissioners have resigned in a body. But the Commissioners should have a regard for their self-respect. The writer will conclude that the Commissioners are very worthless if they put up with the insult which has been offered to them under the plea of promoting the interest of the rate-payers. There is not much hope that the Commissioners will obtain any assistance from the law courts. The people have not the power to prevent the Lieutenant-Governor from doing an illegal thing. Whatever fate may befall the Calcutta Municipality, the Commissioners should defend their own honour. If they act spiritedly in this manner, there is not the slightest doubt they will be re-elected again and again.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

110. The same paper says that it is not easy to understand how the English Government sits unconcerned after entrusting the task of governing 250 millions of Indians to a few young Civilians. The Civilian lads first serve as apprentices. During their term of apprenticeship the lesson that they learn most thoroughly is how to govern despotically. With increasing years they become experienced in governing despotically. English officials become pride and vanity personified after administering the country for a few years. The hearts of Indians are full of discontent, distrust, and uneasiness.

A standing Committee in the House of Commons for superintending the administration of India.

owing to the oppressions committed by these Civilians. Though the condition of India is so miserable, Sir Lepel Griffin is saying that no country in the world is so well-governed as India. The above statement of Sir Lepel Griffin is a proof of the miserable condition of the country. Englishmen do not believe natives. They place implicit faith in the reports of English officials about the condition of India. The Government of India is conducted on purely despotic principles. The officials in this country do not listen to the remonstrances of the people. The respectable natives and Englishmen of the town are pointing out to Mr. Thompson his error. But he has disregarded their remonstrances. Should not the higher authorities check Governors and officials who are so haughty and high-handed? India is really without a head. It is the playground of despotism. Should not Parliament attend to this subject? Mr. Slagg, M. P., has written in the *Contemporary Review* that a Standing Committee should be appointed in the House of Commons for superintending the administration of India. The object of this Committee should be to reform the system of the administration of India. This is a very good proposal. The political state of India is becoming so bad that a Committee of this nature requires to be appointed without delay.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

111. The same paper believes that the Lieutenant-Governor may again become good if he shuns the company of wicked counsellors. He is a good man. Proof given by Mr. Thompson of his kindness of heart in Ranaghat. He is doing many wrong things at the instigation of others because he is weak-minded. He gave a proof of his goodness of heart the other day at Ranaghat. One Bhoobun Mohun Dutt, an inhabitant of Ranaghat, was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment for theft. Seven years of his term of imprisonment have passed away, and he has been excused two years' imprisonment on account of good conduct. When Mr. Thompson, on the occasion of his recent visit to Ranaghat, went to see the local girls' school, a little daughter of the prisoner's, who is a pupil of that school, presented a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for the release of her father. Mr. Thompson upon coming to know of the destitute circumstances of the prisoner's family was deeply touched. At this time Mr. Westmacott made his appearance and said that such matters should not be decided so hastily. The weak-minded Mr. Thompson listened to this evil advice and repressed the ardour of his heart. But at this time Baboo Radhika Prasanna, the Joint Inspector of the Presidency Division, implored Mr. Thompson in fervid words to show pity to the prisoner's helpless family. The kind heart of the Lieutenant-Governor was again deeply moved with pity, and he told the little girl to inform her mother that her petition would be considered. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will fulfil the expectations of the prisoner's family. He says that this is the way to discharge the duties of a ruler.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

112. The same paper says that persons travelling from and to Baraset suffer much inconvenience from the running of only one train every day from and to that station. Many persons now attend offices in Calcutta from Baraset. These persons suffer much inconvenience owing to the above arrangement. This inconvenience should be removed.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

113. The same paper says that the *Englishman* may well be haughty. It is enough that the *Englishman*, which commands the Defence Association, which is governing India according to its pleasure, and which has the Lieutenant-Governor for its disciple and devoted follower, the planters for its clients, the Civilians for its helpers, and the Anglo-Indian merchants for its supporters, has not yet extirpated native Editors. But it cannot be repressed any longer. It got Surendra Nath punished by advising the High Court to issue a rule

The *Englishman's* hostility towards native Editors.

against him. It is again giving similar advice to the High Court. It has been long crying for the re-enactment of the Press Act. But finding at last that a Press Act will not be passed under Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, it has given up its attempts for the revival of the Press Act, and is trying to incite the High Court.

The imprisonment of Baboo Trilok Nath Sing and Mr. Young.

114. The same paper says that Baboo Trilok Nath Sing, who is a wealthy zemindar and the Chairman of the Fyzabad District Board, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the pretext of having taken part in a trifling affray. A prayer was made for his release on bail to the Sessions Judge, who, to shew his own honour and to save the honour of his subordinate, did not grant it. But Mr. Young, the Judicial Commissioner, has accepted bail. This Mr. Young has made himself obnoxious to Englishmen by saving, when he was the Judge of Allahabad, a Bengali station master from the hands of the Magistrate Mr. Maclean. Men like Mr. Young are the ornaments of the English nation.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

Anarchy in India.

115. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 18th August, says that the pressure of oppression is increasing daily in India. The high officials support the oppressors with zest. India is verging upon a state of anarchy. The Home, Supreme, and Provincial Governments are powerless to save the weak from the oppression of the strong. The Civilians are the real rulers. They act just as they please. Their will is law. From the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation the Civilians have grown much more oppressive than they had been before. Even the High Court has lost its reputation for justice by following the example of Civilians.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Aug. 18th, 1884.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the unhealthiness of Bengal.

116. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th August, says that, dissatisfied with the work of the Calcutta Municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor is trying to lay the axe at the root of self-government. The head and front of the offence of the municipality is that it has not been able to stop the ravages of cholera and small-pox in the town. It is a matter of regret that the Lieutenant-Governor without ascertaining after due enquiry whether the mortality from cholera and small-pox in the town was due to the negligence of the Municipal Commissioners has acted according to the advice of Mr. Justice Cunningham and several others who are hostile to natives. Such weak-mindedness in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is really disgraceful. To the best of the belief of the writer the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have not been guilty of neglect of duties. But even if it be admitted for argument's sake that the Commissioners have been guilty of such neglect, Government is a thousand times more guilty of it. The Lieutenant-Governor is responsible for the health of the whole of Bengal. But what arrangements has the Lieutenant-Governor made for removing the unhealthiness of this vast province? The villages on both sides of the Hooghly are suffering from fever. One who visits the villages during the rainy season or at the end of it hears the groans of persons suffering from diseases in every house. Government is startled at the name of cholera and small-pox, but it does not notice that malaria is depopulating various parts of Bengal. The writer ventures to say that Government has not adopted a single measure for saving from the jaws of death the numerous persons who are dying prematurely every day in the mofussil. Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer alone cannot put an end to this heavy mortality in Bengal.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 20th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality.

117. The same paper referring to the second letter of Government to the Calcutta Municipality says that a letter so full of dishonesty and wiles was never sent from the office of a ruler—not even from that of a Civilian ruler. The writer no longer doubts that the former letter of

SAHACHAR.

Government was written after consultation with Mr. Justice Cunningham and his followers. The Commissioners said in their defence that the memorialists had not pointed out any shortcomings of the municipality. Mr. Macaulay has admitted that the memorialists had not pointed out any instance of the neglect of duties by the Commissioners; but he has said that Government had in its possession detailed accounts of the neglect of duties by the Commissioners. Now the question is whether Government has been guided by the memorial or would it have taken the Municipal Commissioners to task even if it had not received the memorial? The first letter plainly shews that it was written on account of the representations of the memorialists. But the second letter says that the letter would have been written even if the memorial had not been received. The public has learnt long since that the Civilians cannot work without forming a clique. Nor do the people believe their professions of generosity. Mr. Macaulay who a few months ago stood up as the advocate of self-government has now assumed his true garb. But the public could not believe before that even Lieutenant-Governors could adopt such a crooked policy. The public has been accustomed to see a Magistrate conspiring with a Deputy Superintendent of Police and a Joint-Magistrate for punishing a zemindar or a student. But this is the first time that a Lieutenant-Governor has been guilty of such an offence. Mr. Macaulay's letter is full of sophistry. No intelligent and impartial person will be convinced by his arguments. The people should cut off all connection with a ruler who does not know how to shew respect to the Commissioners who have devoted their time and energies to the improvement of the health of the town and have by that means succeeded in making it one of the healthiest places in the world. Mr. Thompson pretends to be the protector of the poor. The Commissioners should shew that they understand the meaning of such kindness. Manchester has recently shewn such kindness. By shewing such kindness the inhabitants of Cheshire have monopolized the salt trade of this country. It is by such kindness that the Lieutenant-Governor is trying to exempt the English residents of Calcutta from the payment of the police rate and to increase the house rate which is paid by no other than the poor, for whom Mr. Thompson feels such pity. The Commissioners should resign their seats in a body. Will Lord Ripon, asks the writer, suffer the Lieutenant-Governor to destroy his favourite system of self-government? The inhabitants of Bengal pray to God and Lord Ripon to save them from the hands of a ruler who is, though sickly, yet ill-tempered, though weak-minded yet despotic, and though incompetent, yet rude.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 20th, 1884.

118. The same paper referring to the Kishnagore students' case says that the Magistrate Mr. Tayler and the Police Superintendent Major Ramsay, have been defeated, and the students have won the victory. The tragedy has ended in a comedy. The Magistrate and the Police Superintendent did not at all consider in this case whether the students had been guilty of any action which is considered as an offence in the Penal Code. Major Ramsay has distinctly said that he does not walk with a copy of the Penal Code in his pocket, that it is his duty to apprehend persons and to send them up for trial, and that it is for the Magistrate to judge whether they have been guilty of any offence. Major Ramsay can safely utter such sentiments in Bengal; but it is not difficult to imagine what his fate would have been if he had uttered such sentiments in England or America.

SAHACHAR.

119. The same paper asks, why is Government oppressing students so much? Even if the students have been guilty of unruliness, why should Magistrates and police constables interfere in the matter? In what civilized country

The Kishnagore students' case.

are students punished by Magistrates? When have the students of Oxford and Cambridge been checked by the police? In down-fallen Bengal too students were never oppressed by the police before the present time. The oppression upon students was begun in Dacca. The students of Jessore were next oppressed. But the oppression upon students has been most cruel in Kishnagore. Mr. Justice Cunningham has very much injured the country by upholding the unjust sentence passed upon Rajnath by the Magistrate of Dacca. Upon the strength of that decision the Nuddea officials have oppressed the Kishnagore students. Mr. Thompson's resolution upon the discipline of students should be at once burnt. What is the use of keeping a Director, Inspectors, and Deputy Inspectors of Schools if the task of maintaining discipline among students has to be entrusted to the police? Could such oppression upon students have been committed if Mr. Atkinson had been at the head of the Education Department? Has not Principal Mr. Mann been insulted by the conduct of the Nuddea officials? Does not Mr. Croft feel himself insulted by the insult offered to his subordinate? The students of Bengal are not Nihilists like Russian students. Why then is Government oppressing them so much? Evil results will be produced by such oppression.

SAHACHAR,
Aug 20th, 1884.

Appointment of a native Subordinate Judge in the place of Baboo Kunjalal Banerjea.

120. The same paper is sorry to hear that a native will not be appointed in the place of Baboo Kunjalal Banerjea, the Second Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. It is said that Mr. Ryland will be appointed in the place of Baboo Kunjalal, that Mr. Goodricke will be appointed to the post of Mr. Ryland, and that Mr. Sterndale will be appointed Collector of Calcutta. If these arrangements are made, the public will think that Mr. Thompson has injured Bengalis in order to provide Mr. Sterndale with a post. The writer hopes that Mr. Thompson will appoint a Bengali Subordinate Judge in the place of Baboo Kunjalal.

SAHACHAR.

121. The same paper says that the necessary amount of rainfall in many places has in a great measure removed the apprehension caused by the recent bad prospects of the crops. Further rainfall is necessary in Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Rajshahye, Dacca, Backergunge, Tripura, Durbhunga, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, and Maldah. The prospect of the crops in several places in Maldah and Bhagulpore is comparatively bad.

Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality.

222 The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 19th August, says that no Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has acted so despotically as Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson has been shewing from the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation that he is very weak-minded and incompetent. The conduct of Mr. Thompson during the Ilbert Bill agitation has plainly shewn that his object is not to benefit Bengalis, but to protect the selfish interests of Englishmen. Mr. Thompson had lost the reverence of the people before. But he has completely disgusted them by his behaviour towards the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. Bengalis will not be happy so long as Mr. Thompson is on the throne of Bengal. All the Governors of India are willing to introduce the system of self-government in the provinces subject to them. But it is the misfortune of Bengal, that far from being desirous of introducing the system, her ruler is trying to keep it out of Bengal. Never has a Lieutenant-Governor done so grave an offence as that which Mr. Thompson has committed by attacking the representatives of the 400,000 rate-payers of Calcutta at the instigation of a few Anglo-Indians.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 19th, 1884.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Aug. 20th, 1884.

123. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 20th August, is astonished at the decision of the High Court in the case of Mr. Webb. The writer had an impression

Mr. Webb's case.

that the unjust decisions of the lower courts are rectified by the High Court. But this impression has been removed from his mind after seeing the decision of the High Court in the above case. If justice cannot be obtained even in the High Court, what is the use of keeping it at so much expense? The faith of the people in the High Court and their reverence for it has been rudely shaken by its decision in the above case. If distinction is made between native and English criminals, different laws should be made for them. Webb's guilt has been clearly proved by evidence. What is the use of laws if guilty persons escape with impunity? Anarchy prevailed under Mussulman rule owing to the absence of good laws. But if similar anarchy prevails under the British Government what is the difference between the British and the Mussulman rule? The writer says that Englishmen are murderers, cheats, and infidels, and that they are capable of doing every wicked thing. Those who can commit outrage upon pure-hearted women are not men but monsters.

PRABHATI,
Aug. 21st, 1884.

124. The *Prabhātī*, of the 21st August, notices that the students who were under trial at Kishnagore have been discharged. This case shews that Bengal is

The Kishnagore students' case.

in a state of anarchy. If Bengal had a strong Governor, could a Superintendent of Police act so arbitrarily as Major Ramsay has done towards these boys? Mr. Thompson should ask an explanation from Mr. Tayler and from Major Ramsay for the part they have taken in this trial. But he would not do that; he would ask the Principal of the College to whip the boys. If Mr. Thompson continues to sit on the throne of Belvedere, such acts of anarchy will be of frequent recurrence.

PRABHATI.

125. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson has appointed a Commission according to law. What will the Commissioners do? Will they put up with

The Commissioners of Calcutta.

the insult like paid servants, or will they shew signs of independence? According to the writer the Commissioners can either resign in a body or bring a case in the High Court to ascertain whether His Honor has exceeded his powers. But there is not much hope of redress from the High Court, for many of the Judges of that court have signed the memorial against the Commissioners, and the High Court has lost much of its old dignity. So there is no other way of preserving their self-respect but by resigning in a body.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug 21st 1884.

126. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 21st August, says that the jailor of Gowhati has withdrawn the charge of defamation brought against the Editor of the *Englishman* on the latter's rendering an apology. But though Surendronath tendered an apology, it was not accepted.

The jailor of Gowhati versus the Englishman.

BHARAT MITRA.

127. The same paper says that it is a great mistake to expect that England will give the natives their just rights. The English are not in the habit of

Petitioning Government.

doing justice to other nations; this is evidenced by their conduct towards the Americans, who, failing to obtain their just rights by petitioning, succeeded at last in gaining them by a war of seven years' duration. The natives will not get their rights by petitioning. If they unite and do not quarrel with one another, the courts will be abolished; the taxes will be reduced, and the powers which the natives have entrusted to the English will not be exercised. The English take 161 lakhs of rupees for education. But they do not teach arts and manufactures. Those educated men that consider service of the State as the only road to improvement, should better be hanged. Their education is not worth anything.

128. The same paper condemns the practice of teaching Persian in the primary schools of the Punjab, and recommends that education in Hindi, Urdu, and Surumukhi should be given in one and the same school.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 21st, 1884.

129. The same paper is sorry to notice that while every one complains of the block of work in the Calcutta High Court and wants to have additional Judges appointed to remove it, nobody has a word to say on the subject of the Judges working fewer hours than they should.

130. The same paper says that Mr. Atkins of the Ilbert Bill notoriety is doing his best to perpetuate the ill-feeling already strong between the natives and Europeans by calling meetings at every station and trying to get up a petition to Parliament to the effect that white men should be provided with appointments in India. The writer says that European already enjoy the monopoly of the service; why do they want more? He is of opinion that Mr. Atkins should be prevented from convening these meetings.

BHARAT MITRA.

131. The *Samvād Prabhakār*, of the 21st August, says that Mr. Thompson desires to make the public understand that he has behaved rudely towards the Municipal Commissioners, because he is very anxious for improving the health of the poor of the town. It is by no means true that Mr. Thompson has been moved with pity upon seeing the poor live in unhealthy places. Thousands of persons are dying on every side of Bengal of malaria. Mr. Thompson far from adopting any means for stopping the ravages of malaria has not even expressed pity for this heavy mortality from malaria. The Sanitary Commissioner has distinctly said that the suburbs are very unhealthy, and that they are injuring the health of the town. Has Mr. Thompson adopted any means for removing the unhealthiness of the suburbs? The writer does not wish the Commissioners to resign their seats, because if they do so they will lose all power conferred upon them by the Municipal Act. They should prove the fallacy of the arguments adduced in the second letter of Government. They should request Mr. Thompson to reconsider the question. If he refuses to reconsider the question, real action should be begun.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 21st, 1884.

132. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 31st July, reports that Raja Shyamanand De of Balasore and a certain number of rich gentlemen residing in that station have taken the management of the Nanda Matha (an institution founded for the service of a god and the benefit of Hindu Babajees) into his hands. It is hoped that the god will henceforth have his dinner regularly every day, and the *matha* saved from the exactions of greedy creditors.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
July 31st, 1884.

133. The same paper contains a touching notice of the life and works of Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadur, late Editor of the *Hindu Patriot*.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

134. The bitter controversy, regarding the selection of school text-books in use in vernacular schools in Orissa, so often reported in our weekly reports, is still carried on in the columns of the same paper with as great vigour as ever. The Editor tries to prove that certain books, such as Pathamala, Balikapatha, &c., find an extensive sale in Orissa, simply because they are written by Baboo Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

The Sanskrit titles examination.

135. The creation of a new centre at Cuttack for conducting the Sanskrit Titles Examination

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Aug. 2nd, 1884.

is very much approved by the *Utkal Dipikā* of the 2nd August. It believes that a comparatively large number of candidates may be induced to appear at the aforesaid centre ere long.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ,
Aug. 2nd, 1884.

136. The same paper learns from a correspondent at Pooree that the local Sub-Inspector Baboo Banamali Mohapatra most unnecessarily sent up for trial an amla of the Pooree Collector's office, named Baboo Kapilcharan Rai, on a frivolous charge, which was dismissed by a local Deputy Magistrate. The paper is, however, of opinion that the conduct of Banamali Baboo should not be passed unnoticed by his superiors.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

137. The same paper also takes part in the controversy alluded to in paragraph , and states that certain presses in Orissa suffer simply through the partiality of educational officers, who patronise a particular class of writers and publishers.

Uriya school-books.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

138. Another touching notice of the late Kristodas Pal is published in this paper. His loss is mourned as a national loss and his example is held up for imitation by the younger generation of his countrymen.

Death of Kristodas Pal.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

139. The same paper despondingly alludes to the murder and dacoity case reported in paragraph 123 of the weekly report of the 9th August 1884, and remarks that the perpetrators of the atrocious deed have succeeded in eluding the hands of public justice.

A case of dacoity and murder.

UTKAL DARPAṆ,
Aug. 5th, 1884.

140. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 5th August, regrets that no notice is taken by Government of representations made in connection with canal oppression in Orissa, by which a large number of tenants in that province has been entirely ruined.

Canal oppression in Orissa.

UTKAL DARPAṆ.

141. The special correspondent of this paper continues his stirring article on Orissa canal oppression and reports that the tenants of Sujang, Madhabpur, Palda, Manpur, Palasuda, Banlaputa, Markandpur, Marichapada, Oola, Potala, Narsingpur, Dala, and Dauli in pergunnah Harihurpur, zilla Cuttack, have suffered a great deal from the oppression of the canal revenue officers.

Canal oppression in Orissa.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 23rd August 1884.